

Apple RFT Converter

DCA Filter

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Apple User Education

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Preface

About This Manual

This guide contains instructions and examples for using the Apple® RFT Converter applications on your Macintosh™ computer to convert documents from Revisable Form Text (RFT) format to MacWrite® format and from MacWrite to RFT.

Chapter 1 describes the Apple RFT Converter. This chapter also tells you what you need to run the Converter and what you should know about document conversion.

If you have used other conversion applications, you may want to skip directly to Chapters 2 through 4, which contain step-by-step instructions for using the RFT Converter. After converting a document, you can refer to Chapter 5 for information on reading the conversion log.

Once you are familiar with how to use the RFT Converter, you should turn to Chapters 6 to learn how to optimize conversion.

The rest of this document consists of appendixes that can be used as quick reference tools.

This document assumes that you know how to use a Macintosh and are familiar with the mouse and such concepts as clicking, dragging, choosing menu items, selecting files, and selecting drives. The RFT Converter applications are installed and set up like other standard Macintosh applications. For more information, refer to *Macintosh*, your owner's guide, or the Macintosh training disk.

Since the RFT Converter is used for converting documents to and from MacWrite format, you should also be familiar with using MacWrite and the terminology associated with this word processing application. Refer to the MacWrite user's guide for this information if you are new at using MacWrite.

Chapter 1

About the Apple RFT Converter

What is the Apple RFT Converter?

The Apple RFT Converter is a pair of document conversion applications for the Apple Macintosh family of personal computers. The RFT to MacWrite Converter lets you change documents from Revisable Form Text (RFT) format to Apple's MacWrite format; the MacWrite to RFT Converter lets you change documents from MacWrite format to RFT format.

RFT is one of IBM's Document Content Architecture (DCA) formats. DCA is an IBM standard that allows interchange of text among many different IBM systems. DCA RFT is designed specifically for exchange of documents that can be altered after they are received.

With a file transfer system (such as a modem or other communications device) and the Apple RFT Converter, you can conveniently move word processor documents back and forth between IBM PCs and Macintosh computers, allowing you to

- take documents that have been created with IBM PC word processors (such as DisplayWrite 3 and DisplayWrite 4) and illustrate or enhance them with MacWrite's typeset-quality text and graphics capability
- create a document on an IBM PC and move it over to the Macintosh for use in a desktop publishing application for professional graphic layout
- convert your department's word processing effort to Macintosh computers for their unique ease of use, integration of applications, and connectivity
- save your MacWrite documents in a format that can be used by other word processors

What Do You Need?

A Macintosh Personal Computer

You will install the RFT Converter applications on a Macintosh 512K, Macintosh 512K enhanced, or Macintosh Plus personal computer. The converter also requires System file version 3.3 and Finder version 5.4.

MacWrite and IBM Word Processing Software

You will need MacWrite version 4.5 (or a later version) and a word processor for the IBM PC that can save and load RFT documents. IBM's DisplayWrite 3 and DisplayWrite 4 are two PC word processor applications that accommodate DCA RFT format.

File Transfer Software/Hardware

You also need some means of transferring files between an IBM PC and your Macintosh. There are a variety of communications software applications that provide this interface, such as

- TOPS (from Centram Systems West)
- MacLink (from DataViz)
- MacServe (from InfoSphere) with MacBridge (from Tangent Technologies)
- FT100 (from Dayna Communications, Inc.)

What Should You Know?

When you are converting documents, you need to know how to save and load RFT documents on your IBM PC word processor. You should also know how to transfer documents between an IBM PC and your Macintosh. This information should be provided by the documentation for your IBM PC word processor and your file transfer application.

You should also have an understanding of how the differences between the RFT and MacWrite formats affect document conversions. These differences are discussed in the rest of this chapter. You may also want to refer to the MacWrite user guide, Apple publication number M1502, and the Document Content Architecture: Revisable Form Text Reference document, IBM publication number SC23-0758-1.

About Document Features

Because the RFT Converter ensures high-fidelity conversion, you can expect a converted document to look very much like the original document. The converter preserves all text, including footnotes. The converter also preserves text-formatting features such as bold facing, underlining, and font representation. In addition, the converter preserves all essential page layout features, such as headers, footers, margins, paragraph indents, tabs, paragraph breaks, line spacing, hard page breaks, and page numbering.

Because word processors can be functionally very different from one another, it is not surprising that some features may be available with one word processor that are not available with another. MacWrite is a graphics-oriented word processor designed for desktop publishing on laser printers, so it offers a wide range of features that are not available with word processors that are character-oriented. Because RFT was created to provide a standard for character-oriented word processors, it does not support the many graphics features offered with MacWrite. However, the RFT Converter accommodates the differences between RFT format and MacWrite format, so that only slight differences appear between source and converted documents.

When document features that cannot be duplicated in the converted document are found in a source document, the converter makes the best substitution possible. A conversion log collects information about any substitutions that are made. You can set the conversion log to generate messages within the converted document as substitutions are made or to direct messages to a separate log file. These messages are listed and defined in Appendix D, "Conversion Messages."

When converting a document, you should be aware of the differences between the features provided by MacWrite and those supported by RFT. If you will be converting back and forth between RFT and MacWrite format, you can optimize conversion by creating source documents with features that are supported by both MacWrite and RFT. If you are converting a document from RFT to MacWrite format, there are some quick ways to use MacWrite after conversion to compensate for some of the feature differences. Refer to Chapter 6, "Optimizing Conversion," for complete descriptions of the differences in the features of MacWrite and RFT and for hints about dealing with these differences. You can also use the tables in Appendix A, "Feature Substitution Tables," as quick references to determine whether conversion will affect any of the features in your document.

About Fonts

One of the areas where word processors vary is in the fonts they support. Which fonts are supported by a word processor is determined by several factors, including the printing media used with the word processor. MacWrite fonts and RFT fonts differ greatly because they were designed for very different print media.

RFT fonts were designed for a character-oriented printing environment. Because of the limitations of this type of environment, fixed size, shape, and spacing schemes are used with the RFT fonts. Even the proportional fonts supported by RFT follow a fixed spacing scheme. Because MacWrite fonts were created for desktop typography using bit-mapped graphics and laser printers, there are no similar restrictions on the size, shape, and spacing of the characters in these fonts.

In the conversion process, RFT fonts are substituted for MacWrite fonts, and vice versa. However, because RFT and MacWrite fonts are so different, substituted fonts may differ from the original fonts. In selecting the substitute fonts, character style (shape, serif or sans serif, serif placement), size (body, horizontal, vertical), and spacing were taken into consideration. So, although RFT and MacWrite fonts are quite different, the RFT Converter substitutes the most similar font available (see Appendix B, "Font Conversion Tables").

About Character Sets

MacWrite and RFT use different character codes to encode their character sets. RFT format uses the Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) character set, and MacWrite uses the Macintosh American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) character set. Therefore, when a document is converted from MacWrite to RFT, the RFT Converter changes the Macintosh ASCII characters to EBCDIC characters; when a document is converted from RFT to MacWrite, the converter changes the EBCDIC characters to Macintosh ASCII characters.

Usually, you will not notice any differences between the characters in your original document and those in your converted document, because a one-to-one correspondence is generally available between the Macintosh ASCII and EBCDIC character sets. However, when a one-to-one correspondence is not available between the character sets, the RFT Converter chooses the closest representation available. When MacWrite characters are converted to RFT characters, any unrecognized characters are represented with an underscore; when RFT characters are converted to MacWrite characters, any unrecognized characters are represented with a rectangle. Refer to Appendix C for complete character set conversion tables.

Chapter 2

Converting from MacWrite to RFT

You'll use this chapter to learn how to convert a MacWrite document to RFT format. The chapter contains instructions for performing the following tasks:

- starting the converter
- setting up the conversion log
- converting a document
- quitting the converter

Documents must be selected and converted one at a time. However, before quitting the MacWrite to RFT Converter application, you can convert any number of documents.

Starting the Converter

Start the MacWrite to RFT Converter application by double-clicking the MacWrite to RFT icon. You'll see the MacWrite to RFT screen (Figure 2-1). The name of the application appears in gray. The screen consists of a window and a menu bar. The Apple and Edit menus are standard. The File and Switch menus contain the Apple RFT Converter commands. To convert a document, you use the selections under the File menu.

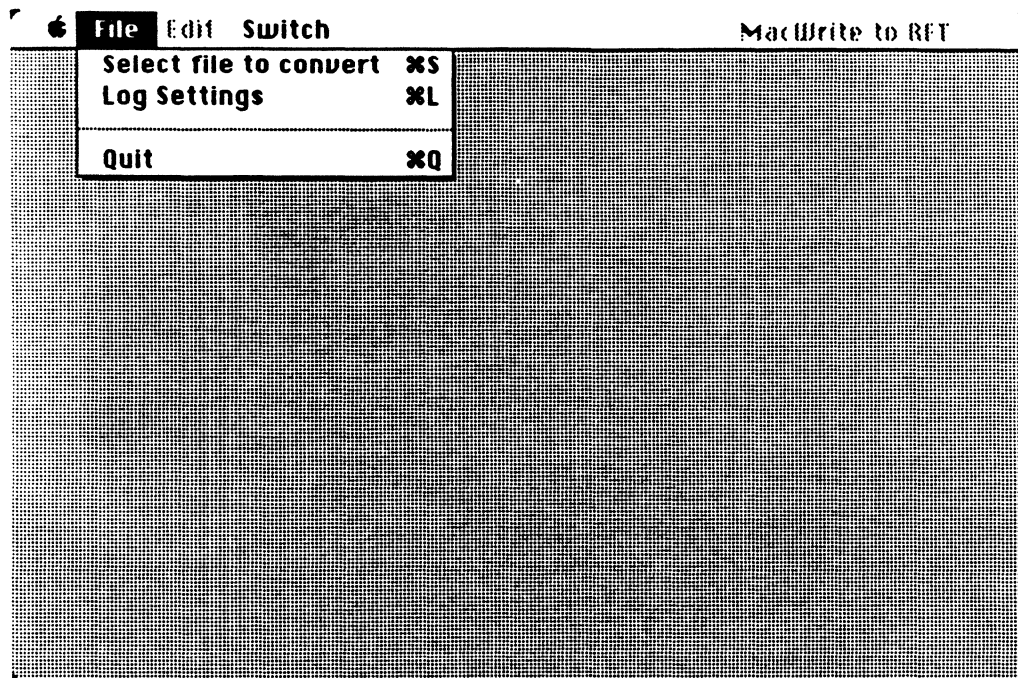


Figure 2-1. MacWrite to RFT screen

Setting Up the Conversion Log

Before converting a document, you may want to set up the conversion log. Once you set up the conversion log, your specifications remain in effect until you change them (even if you quit the converter or turn off your Macintosh).

Follow these steps to set up the conversion log:

■ **Select “Log Settings” from the File menu.**

A dialog box appears showing the current log settings (see Figure 2-2). The three possible log settings are

- Log Activated; messages directed into a separate file.
- Log Activated; messages directed into the converted document.
- Log Deactivated; no messages generated. (In this case, the other selection options in the box are grayed.)

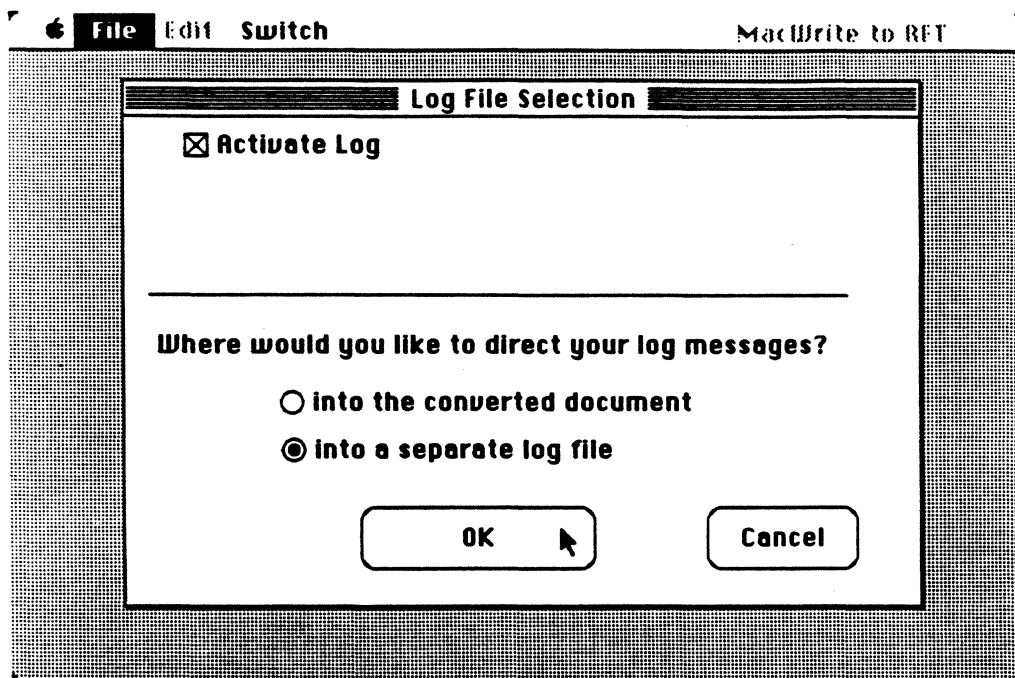


Figure 2-2. MacWrite to RFT Log File Selection dialog box

- To leave the log settings as they are, click the Cancel button.
- To activate or deactivate the conversion log, click the selection box next to Activate Log.
- To change where the log messages are directed, click one of the choices under the question “Where would you like to direct your log messages?”

If you direct the log messages into the converted document, the messages are inserted into the RFT document as they are generated during conversion. Refer to “MacWrite to RFT Text Messages” in Appendix D for detailed descriptions of these messages.

If you direct the log messages into a separate file, you will be prompted during the conversion process to name the log file where messages will be collected. In general, messages in the log file refer to the page and paragraph where substitutions are made. Refer to “MacWrite to RFT Log Messages” in Appendix D for detailed descriptions of these messages. If no messages are generated during conversion, a log file will not be created.

- To confirm your selections, click OK.

Converting a Document

After starting the converter application and setting up the conversion log, you are ready to convert a document. The basic steps you'll follow to convert a document from MacWrite to RFT format are

- Select the MacWrite document for conversion. A document can be selected either from the internal disk or from a disk in an external drive.
- Name the RFT output document.
- Start the conversion.

If you have activated a separate conversion log file, you must also name the log file before conversion will start. In addition, you may want to specify where the RFT output document and log file should be stored.

Follow these steps to convert a document:

1. Select "Select file to convert" from the File menu.

A dialog box appears showing a list of the folders and MacWrite documents in the current input folder (see Figure 2-3). If you have just started the converter and have not yet converted any documents, the input folder will be the folder that contains the MacWrite to RFT Converter; if you have already converted a document, the input folder will be the folder that contains the last document you converted. You can move through the hierarchy of folders until you reach the MacWrite document that you want to convert. If you are unfamiliar with how to locate documents in this way, refer to the Macintosh user's guide.

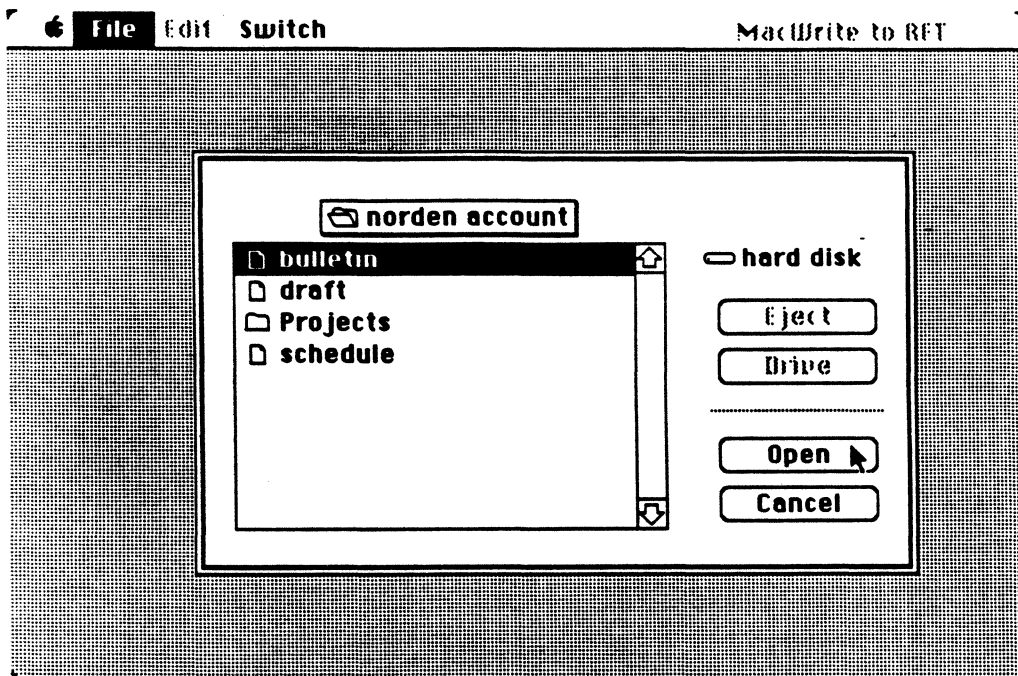


Figure 2-3. MacWrite Input Document Selection dialog box

2. If the document you want to convert is on another drive, click the Drive button. (If you do not want to change drives, skip this step.)

When you click the Drive button, the list shows the folders and MacWrite documents on the disk you just selected. If the MacWrite document that you want to convert is not included in the list, move through the hierarchy of folders until you locate the document.

3. Select the MacWrite document that you want to convert.
4. Click the Open button.

Once you open the MacWrite document, a dialog box appears (see Figure 2-4). You will use this dialog box to specify a name for the RFT output document and, if you have activated a separate conversion log file, for the log file. You can also use this dialog box to specify where the RFT output document and log file should be stored.

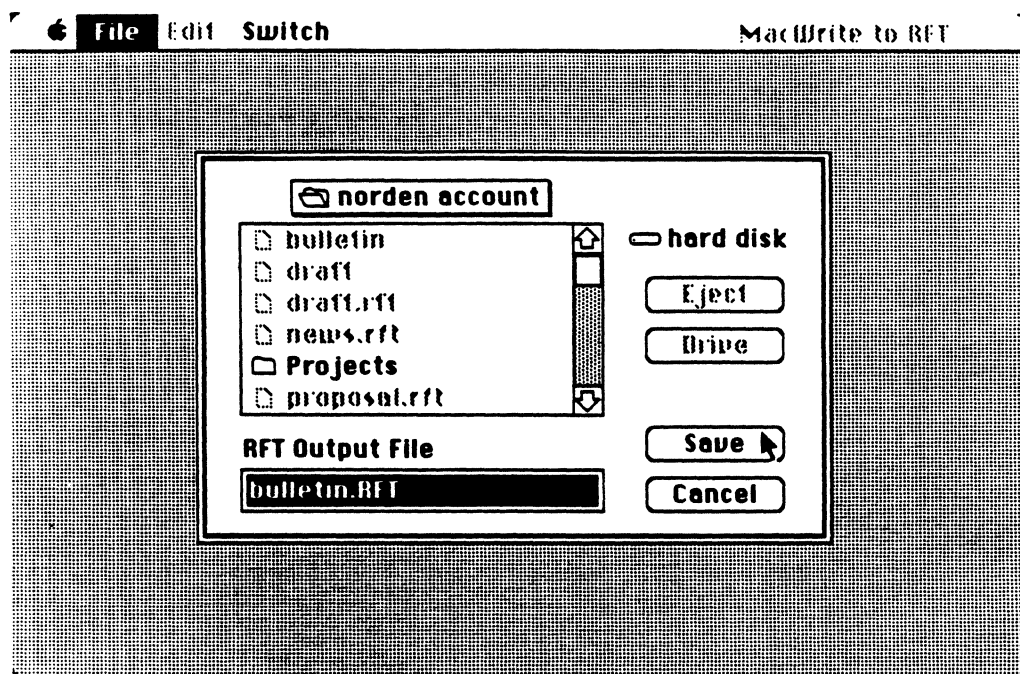


Figure 2-4. RFT Output Document Name Confirmation dialog box

You'll see that the converter has created a default name for the RFT output document by adding the 4-character extension .RFT to the name of the MacWrite input document being converted. If the MacWrite document name exceeds 27 characters, only the first 27 characters will be included in the name of the RFT output document.

You can rename the output document, using up to 31 characters. However, if your next step is transferring the document to a computer with an MS-DOS environment, you may want to limit the name to 8 characters plus the .RFT extension (to be consistent with MS-DOS naming conventions). When a file is brought into the MS-DOS environment, only the first 8 characters of the name and the 4-character extension are retained.

The dialog box also contains a list of the files (grayed) and folders in the input folder. The converted document will automatically be stored in this folder. However, you can specify that you want to store the converted document in a different folder, or even in a folder on another drive.

- 5. To save the converted document in another folder, move through the hierarchy of folders and select the new output folder by double-clicking it. (If you do not want to change folders, skip this step.)**

The dialog box will show the contents of the new output folder. When the document is converted, it will be stored in this folder. The converter continues storing converted documents in this folder until you change folders again or quit the converter. (Although you have changed the output folder, you have not changed the input folder. The next time you select "Select file to convert" from the File menu, the dialog box will show the contents of the folder that contained your MacWrite input document.)

- 6. To save the converted document on another drive, click the Drive button. (If you do not want to change drives, skip this step.)**

When you click the Drive button, the contents of the new drive appear on the screen. After the document is converted, it is stored on this drive. The converter continues storing converted documents on this drive until you change drives again or quit the converter. If you want to store the output document in a particular folder on the new drive, follow the instructions in step 5.

- 7. To stop the conversion process, click the Cancel button; to continue the conversion process, click the Save button.**

When you click the Cancel button, the conversion process stops. (In this case, no RFT output document is created).

When you click the Save button, the conversion process continues as follows:

- *If the name you have entered for the RFT document is already in use*, the converter prompts you with the question "Replace existing 'file name'?" Selecting Yes starts the conversion and replaces the existing document; selecting No, pressing Return, or pressing Enter returns you to the dialog box that prompts you to name the RFT document. To continue the conversion, rename the document and click the Save button.
- *If you have not activated a separate conversion log*, the conversion starts when the RFT document name is confirmed.
- *If you have activated a separate conversion log*, after the RFT document name is confirmed, the converter creates a default name for the conversion log file by adding the 4-character extension .LOG to the name of the MacWrite document being converted (see Figure 2-5). If the MacWrite document name exceeds 27 characters, only the first 27 characters are included in the name of the log file.

You can rename the log file, using up to 31 characters. However, if your next step is transferring the log file to a computer with an MS-DOS environment, you may want to limit the name to 8 characters plus the .LOG extension (to be consistent with MS-DOS naming conventions). When a file is brought into the MS-DOS environment, only the first 8 characters of the name and the 4-character extension are retained.

The log file will automatically be stored in the current output folder. If you want to store the log file in a different folder, follow the instructions in step 5 or 6 before proceeding to step 8.

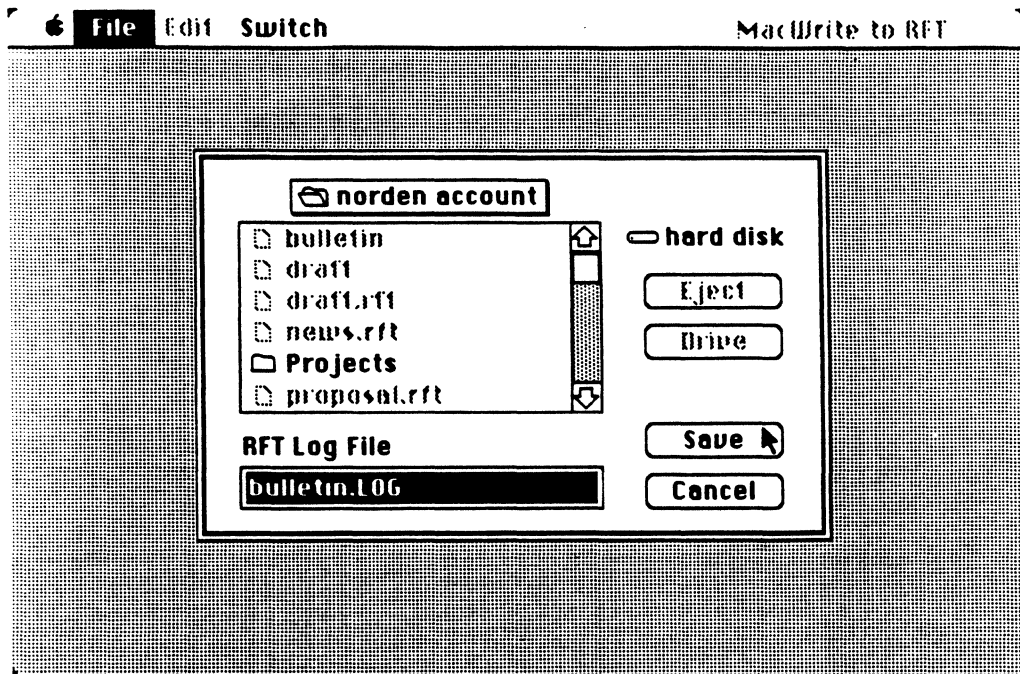


Figure 2-5. MacWrite to RFT Log File Name Confirmation dialog box

8. To confirm the log file name and start conversion, click the Save button again. (If you have not activated a separate Conversion Log file, this step will be skipped.)

Conversion takes from a few seconds to a few minutes depending on the document length. During conversion, a status box appears, showing the following information:

- the name of the document being converted
- the name that will be given to the converted document
- the current page number being converted

You can terminate the conversion by holding down the Command key while typing a period. When you do this, an alert box informs you that the conversion has been stopped. (In this case, no RFT output document is created.)

Quitting the Converter

You can quit the converter by selecting "Quit" from the File menu or by using the Switch menu (see Chapter 4) to move directly to another application. Refer to Chapter 5 for information on reading conversion log files.

Chapter 3

Converting from RFT to MacWrite

You'll use this chapter to learn how to convert an RFT-formatted document to a MacWrite document. The chapter contains instructions for performing the following tasks:

- starting the converter
- setting up the conversion log
- converting a document
- quitting the converter

Documents must be selected and converted one at a time. However, before quitting the RFT to MacWrite Converter application, you can convert any number of documents.

Starting the Converter

Start the RFT to MacWrite Converter application by double-clicking the RFT to MacWrite icon. You'll see the RFT to MacWrite screen (Figure 3-1). The name of the application appears in gray. The screen consists of a window and a menu bar. The Apple and Edit menus are standard. The File and Switch menus contain the Apple RFT Converter commands. To convert a document, you use the selections under the File menu.

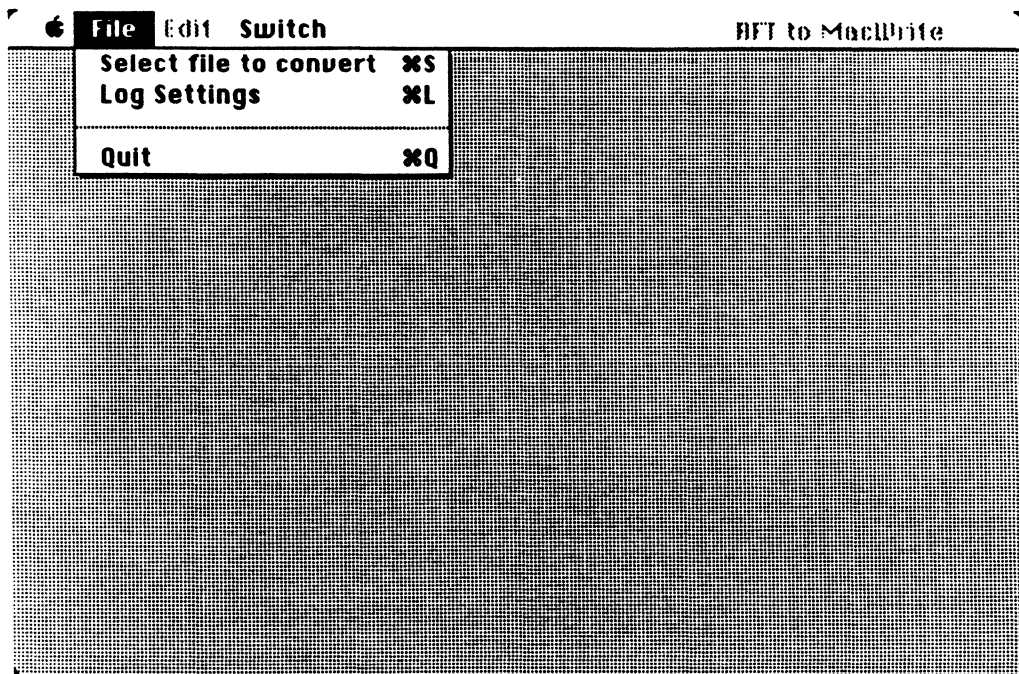


Figure 3-1. RFT to MacWrite screen

Setting Up the Conversion Log

Before converting a document, you may want to set up the conversion log. Once you set up the conversion log, your specifications remain in effect until you change them (even if you quit the converter or turn off your Macintosh).

Follow these steps to set up the conversion log:

■ **Select “Log Settings” from the File menu.**

A dialog box appears showing the current log settings (see Figure 3-2). This dialog box allows you to set the following options:

- activate or deactivate the conversion log
- if the conversion log is activated, collect either log messages only, omitted text only, or both log messages and omitted text
- if the conversion log is activated, direct messages either into the converted document or into a separate log file

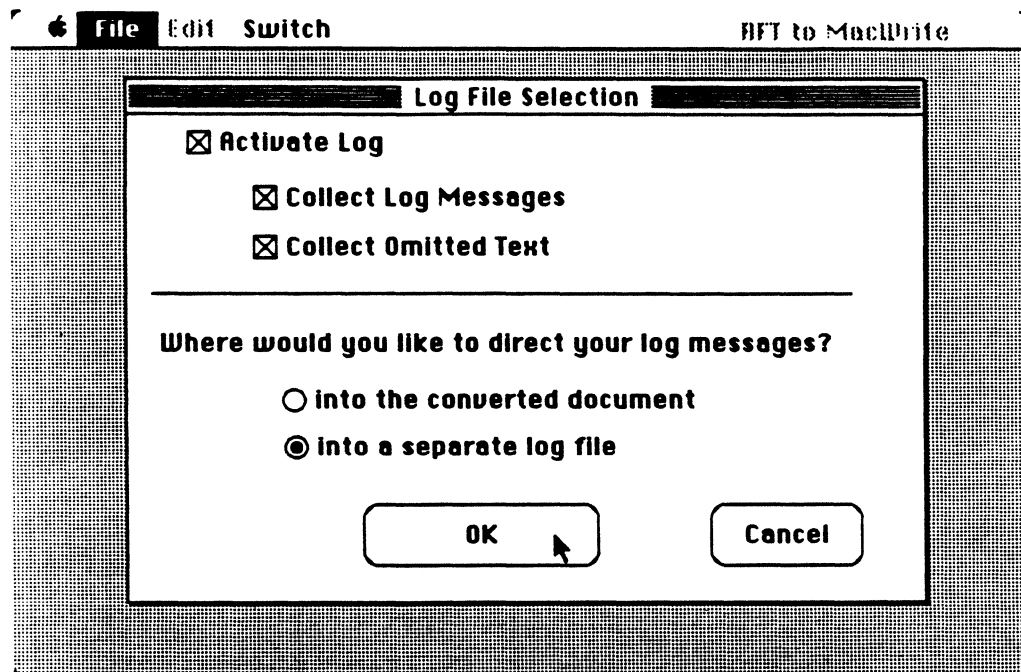


Figure 3-2. RFT to MacWrite Log File Selection dialog box

If Activate Log is not selected, the other options in the box are grayed, and the conversion log is deactivated (that is, conversion messages will not be collected). When Activate Log is selected, at least one of the options under it should also be selected, or else the log is in effect deactivated.

- To leave the log settings as they are, click the Cancel button.
- To activate or deactivate the conversion log, click the selection box next to Activate Log.
- To specify the type of information to collect, click the selection box next to one or both of the collect options.

If you specify that you want to collect log messages, any log messages generated during conversion will be collected. If you specify that you want to collect omitted text, text that cannot be converted will be collected. By selecting both options, you can collect all the information you need to compensate for any substitutions made during conversion.

- To change where the log messages are directed, click one of the choices under the question "Where would you like to direct your log messages?"

If you direct the log messages into the converted document, the messages are inserted into the MacWrite document as they are generated during conversion. Refer to "RFT to MacWrite Text Messages" in Appendix D for detailed descriptions of these messages.

If you direct the log messages into a separate file, you will be prompted during the conversion process to name the log file where messages will be collected. In general, messages in the log file refer to the page and paragraph where substitutions are made. Refer to "RFT to MacWrite Log Messages" in Appendix D for detailed descriptions of these messages. If no messages are generated during conversion, a log file will not be created.

- To confirm your selections, click OK.

Converting a Document

After starting the converter application and setting up the conversion log, you are ready to convert a document. The basic steps you'll follow to convert a document from RFT to MacWrite format are

- Select the RFT document for conversion. A document can be selected either from the internal disk or from a disk in an external drive.
- Name the MacWrite output document.
- Start the conversion.

If you have activated a separate conversion log file, you must also name the log file before the conversion will start. In addition, you may want to specify where the MacWrite output document and log file should be stored.

Follow these steps to convert a document:

1. Select "Select file to convert" from the File menu.

A dialog box appears showing a list of the folders and text documents in the current input folder (see Figure 3-3). If you have just started the converter and have not yet converted any documents, the input folder will be the folder that contains the RFT to MacWrite Converter; if you have already converted a document, the input folder will be the folder that contains the last document you converted. You can move through the hierarchy of folders until you reach the RFT document that you want to convert. If you are unfamiliar with how to locate documents in this way, refer to the Macintosh user's guide.

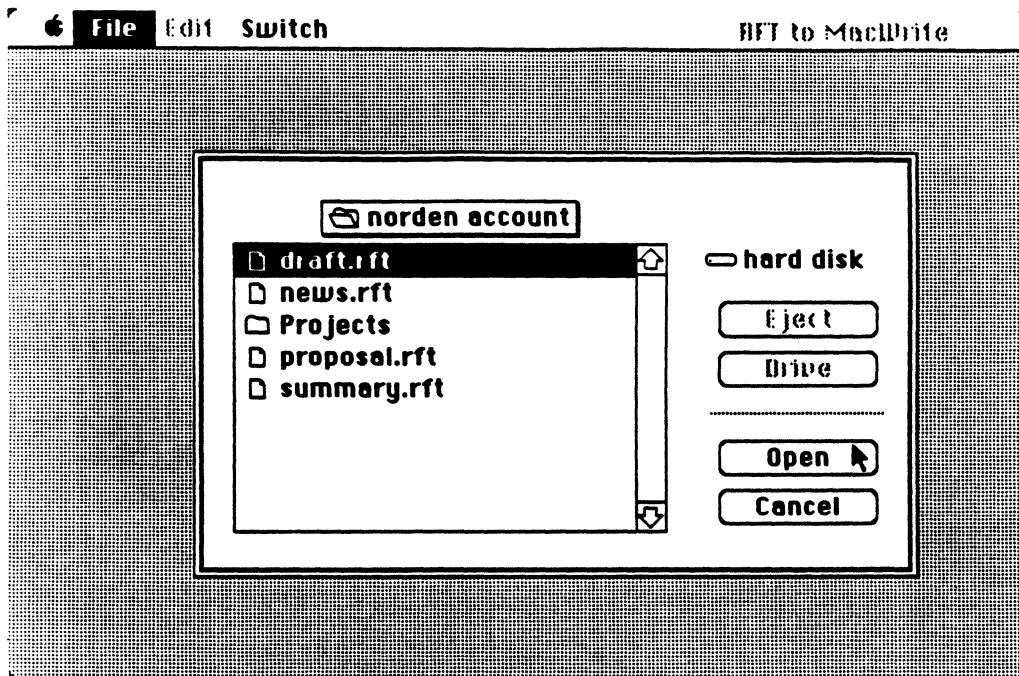


Figure 3-3. RFT Input Document Selection dialog box

2. If the document you want to convert is on another drive, click the Drive button in the dialog box. (If you do not want to change drives, skip this step.)

When you click the Drive button, the list will show the folders and text files on the disk you just selected. If the RFT document that you want to convert is not included in the list, move through the hierarchy of folders until you locate the document.

3. Select the RFT document that you want to convert.

4. Click the Open button.

Once you open the RFT document, a dialog box appears (see Figure 3-4). You will use this dialog box to specify a name for the MacWrite output document and, if you have activated a separate conversion log file, for the log file. You can also use this dialog box to specify where the MacWrite output document and log file should be stored.

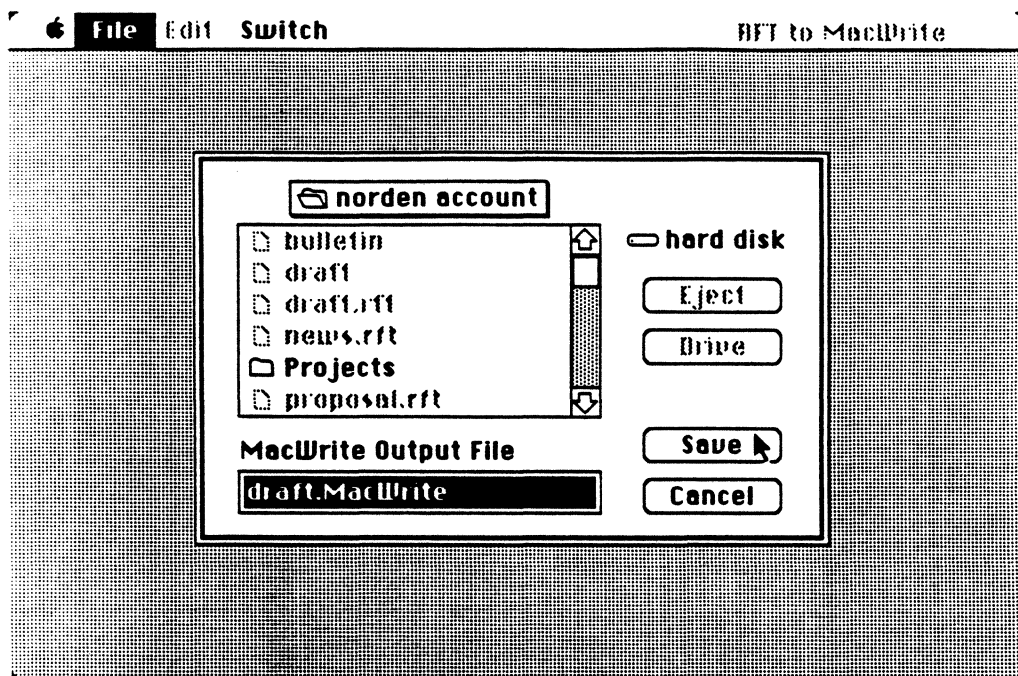


Figure 3-4. MacWrite Output Document Name Confirmation dialog box

You'll see that the converter has created a default name for the MacWrite output document by adding the extension .MacWrite to the name of the RFT input document being converted. You can rename the MacWrite document, using up to 31 characters.

The dialog box also contains a list of the files (grayed) and folders in the input folder. The converted document will automatically be stored in this folder. However, you can specify that you want to store the converted document in a different folder, or even in a folder on another drive.

- 5. To save the converted document in another folder, move through the hierarchy of folders and select the new output folder by double-clicking it. (If you do not want to change folders, skip this step.)**

The dialog box will show the contents of the new output folder. When the document is converted, it will be stored in this folder. The converter will continue storing converted documents in this folder until you change folders again or quit the converter. (Although you have changed the output folder, you have not changed the input folder. The next time you select "Select file to convert" from the File menu, the dialog box will show the contents of the folder that contained your RFT input document.)

- 6. To save the converted document on another drive, click the Drive button. (If you do not want to change drives, skip this step.)**

When you click the Drive button, the contents of the other drive appear on the screen. After the document is converted, it will be stored on this drive. The converter will continue storing converted documents on this drive until you change drives again or quit the converter. If you want to store the output document on a particular folder on the new drive, follow the instructions in step 5.

- 7. To stop the conversion process, click the Cancel button; to continue the conversion process, click the Save button.**

When you click the Cancel button, the conversion process stops. (In this case, no MacWrite output document is created.)

When you click the Save button, the conversion process continues as follows:

- *If the name you have entered for the MacWrite document is already in use, the converter prompts you with the question "Replace existing 'file name'?" Selecting Yes starts the conversion and replaces the existing document; selecting No, pressing Return, or pressing Enter returns you to the dialog box that prompts you to name the MacWrite document. To continue the conversion, rename the document and click the Save button.*
- *If you have not activated a separate conversion log, the conversion starts when the MacWrite document name is confirmed.*
- *However, if you have activated a separate conversion log, after the MacWrite document name is confirmed, the converter creates a default name for the conversion log file by adding the extension .LOG to the name of the RFT document being converted (see Figure 3-5). You can rename the log file, using up to 31 characters.*

The log file will automatically be stored in the current output folder. If you want to store the log file in a different folder, follow the instructions in step 5 or 6 before proceeding to step 8.

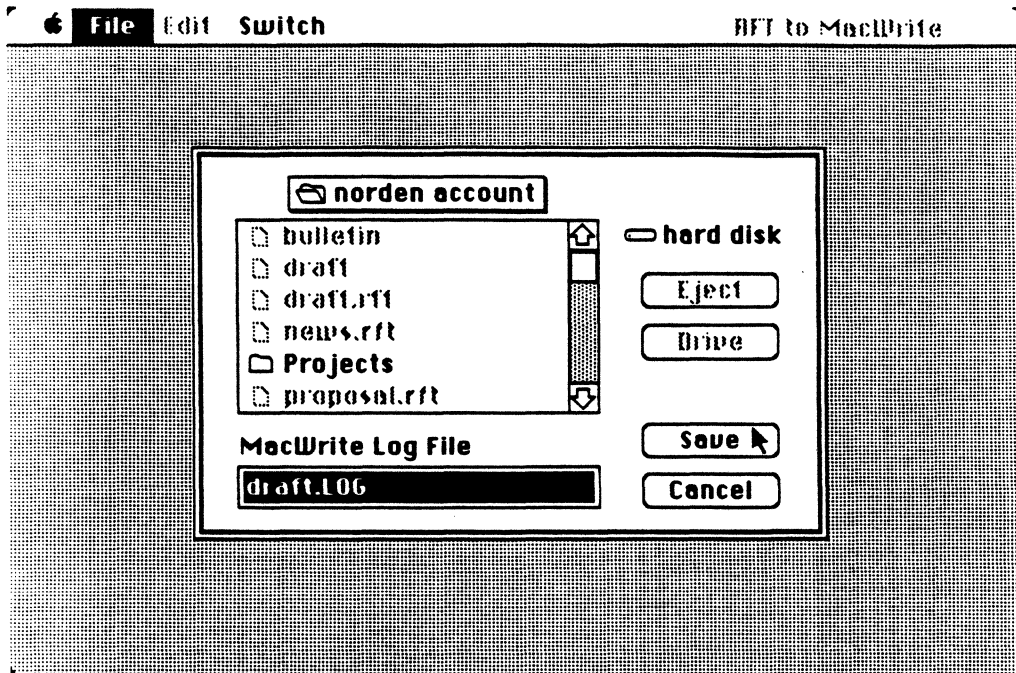


Figure 3-5. RFT to MacWrite Log File Name Confirmation dialog box

8. To confirm the log file name and start conversion, click the **Save** button again. (If you have not activated a separate conversion log file, this step will be skipped.)

Conversion takes from a few seconds to a few minutes depending on the document length. During conversion, a status box appears, showing the following information:

- the name of the document being converted
- the name that will be given to the converted document
- the current page number being converted

You can terminate the conversion by holding down the Command key while typing a period. When you do this, an alert box informs you that the conversion has been stopped. (In this case, no RFT output document is created.)

Quitting the Converter

You can quit the converter by selecting “Quit” from the File menu or by using the Switch menu (see Chapter 4) to move directly to another application. Refer to Chapter 5 for information on reading conversion logs.

Chapter 4

Switching to Another Application

From the RFT Converter applications, you can use the Switch menu to move quickly to MacWrite, to the other converter, or to another application. Changing applications is simply a matter of pulling down the Switch menu and selecting the application that you want to switch to.

It is important that the names of the MacWrite and RFT Converter applications on your desktop match exactly the application names as they appear on the menu. (A blank space before or after the application name will cause a mismatch.) If an application name does not match, the application will be grayed on the menu and you will not be able to switch to it.

If you are in the MacWrite to RFT Converter, the following options are available from the Switch menu:

- MacWrite
- RFT to MacWrite
- Other...

If you are in the RFT to MacWrite Converter, the following options are available from the Switch menu:

- MacWrite
- MacWrite to RFT
- Other...

When you switch to the MacWrite application, the converter application is closed and a new MacWrite document is opened, just as if you had opened the MacWrite application from the Finder.

When you switch to the other converter, the converter application that you are using is closed and the other converter application is opened. You can tell that you have switched because the name of the converter application, which appears in gray in the upper-right corner of the screen, changes to the name of the other converter application.

When you switch to other applications, the converter application is closed and a dialog box appears that allows you to open any document or application on your internal disk or on a disk in an external drive.

Chapter 5

Reading Conversion Logs

If you have created a separate file that contains your conversion log, you can use MacWrite to read the file. Since the log file is in text format, when you attempt to open it, MacWrite will prompt you to reformat the file.

To read a log file, close the RFT Converter application and open MacWrite either by selecting "Quit" from the File menu and double-clicking the MacWrite icon or by using the Switch menu. Then follow these steps:

1. **Open the the log file.** A dialog box appears with the question "Should a Carriage Return signify a new paragraph or a line break?"
2. **Click the Paragraph button.** An alert box appears prompting you to confirm that the document should be converted and opened as "Untitled."
3. **Click the OK button.** MacWrite converts the text file to a MacWrite document and then opens the document.

After reviewing the messages in the log, you may want to rename it and save it as a MacWrite document. The original log file, in text format, will also remain on your disk. Since MacWrite will not allow you to write over this original log file, the name you enter for the MacWrite log document must be different from the name of the original log file. Refer to the MacWrite user's guide if you have questions about using MacWrite.

Chapter 6

Optimizing Conversion

Now that you know how to convert documents quickly and easily using the Apple RFT Converter applications, you may want to use this chapter to learn how conversion affects certain document features. You have probably already discovered that the converted document looks very similar to the original document. In fact, when you use the Apple RFT Converter, most features are not affected by conversion. Any differences between original and converted documents are a result of differences between the features supported by

- RFT format and MacWrite
- the IBM PC word processor and MacWrite
- the IBM PC word processor and RFT format

As explained in Chapter 1, "About the Apple RFT Converter," some features are bound to be available with one word processor and not with another. The information in this chapter will help you to understand the differences between RFT-formatted documents and MacWrite documents. The chapter also explains how the Apple RFT Converter handles these differences and offers suggestions for how you can optimize conversion by responding to these differences. Sometimes, you can take steps before conversion is begun to standardize document features. In the case of documents that are converted from RFT to MacWrite, you can often use MacWrite after conversion to quickly restore the features from the original document.

In addition to the feature differences between word processors, you should also be aware that not all document features are supported by RFT. As mentioned in Chapter 1, RFT was designed to meet the needs of word processors in a character-oriented environment. Therefore, RFT does not support the versatile graphics capabilities of the Macintosh environment.

There are also features available with some of the IBM PC word processors that are not supported by RFT. When you convert a document to MacWrite format, if you do not find a feature that was in your original document, it may be that RFT does not support this feature (especially if you do not find a discussion of the feature in this chapter). You can tell whether a feature is not RFT supported by checking the feature in a document that is converted from the IBM PC word processor's format to RFT format and then back again to the word processor's format. If the feature has already been lost, it is not supported by RFT.

Some features that are supported by both MacWrite and RFT may not be supported by the IBM PC word processor that you are using. In this case, although the feature is preserved in conversion from MacWrite to RFT, its representation in the output document will depend on the IBM PC word processor. Several such cases are covered in this chapter.

This chapter is divided into two sections: the first discusses MacWrite to RFT conversion issues, and the second covers RFT to MacWrite conversion issues. Each section includes

only those document features that are affected by conversion. The features are presented alphabetically within their section. If a feature can be divided into subfeatures, the subfeatures are organized alphabetically under the major feature.

Frequently when a substitution is made during conversion, conversion messages are generated. One of the best ways to optimize conversion is to activate your conversion log so that these messages are collected. (Chapters 2 and 3 explain how to set up the conversion log.) The discussions of document features in this chapter include the conversion messages that are generated when these features are found during conversion. You may also want to refer to Appendix D, "Conversion Messages," for message definitions.

After reading this chapter to learn how conversion affects document features, you may want to use the tables in Appendix A, "Feature Substitution Tables," as quick references to check on feature substitutions.

MacWrite to RFT Conversion Issues

You'll find that most of the features in your MacWrite document are preserved during conversion to RFT format. In fact, when you convert a document from MacWrite to RFT format, you will not lose text. However, because RFT is not designed to accommodate the powerful graphics capabilities offered by MacWrite, you will not be able to convert the graphic images in your MacWrite document to RFT format. In addition, some document features are preserved in conversion from MacWrite to RFT but not supported by some IBM PC word processors.

The next ten sections of this chapter discuss the following document features that may be affected by conversion:

- centering
- column alignment
- graphics
- headers and footers
- indentation
- line format
- page layout
- printer information
- right justification
- text style

Centering

Certain IBM PC word processors, such as DisplayWrite 4, use a centering mechanism that is not compatible with MacWrite's centering mechanism. Therefore, text that was centered in the MacWrite document may be left-justified when the RFT output document is used with such an IBM PC word processor. However, the centering can be reinstated after conversion by adding tabs or spaces in front of the line that should be centered.

When centered text is found during conversion, the following conversion messages are generated:

text message

```
[@@@  MACWRITE CENTERED TEXT MIGHT NOT BE CENTERED  @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@  CENTERED TEXT ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# OF  
MACWRITE DOCUMENT MIGHT NOT BE CENTERED IN RFT OUTPUT DOCUMENT.  
@@@]
```

Column Alignment

When MacWrite fonts are converted to RFT fonts, the RFT characters may be slightly wider than the MacWrite characters. Therefore, the text in a converted column may extend into the the next column. When this happens, the text for this column will be placed in the column that follows. This skewing of text can be fixed by adjusting the tab positions in the converted document. When you move the tab far enough to the right so that the text no longer overflows into the next column, the text that follows will fall back into place.

Graphics

Since RFT was designed for a character-oriented environment, the powerful graphics available with MacWrite cannot be converted to RFT format. When graphic images are found during conversion, they are ignored, and the following conversion messages are generated:

text message

```
[@@@  GRAPHICS OMITTED  @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@  GRAPHICS ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# COULD NOT BE  
CONVERTED.  @@@]
```

Headers and Footers

With MacWrite you can use icons to place the date, time, or page number anywhere you want in the header or footer of a document. Because RFT cannot interpret or recreate the placement of these graphics icons, these features are affected by conversion. In addition, the number of characters that appear in the header or footer of a converted document may be affected by limitations of the IBM PC word processor that the document is used with.

Date in Headers and Footers

MacWrite lets you position the date icon in the header or footer of your document. However, because RFT does not support a date stamp, the date icon is not converted. One of the following conversion messages is generated when the date icon is found during conversion:

text message

```
[@@@  DATE OMITTED  @@@]
```

log messages

```
[@@@  DATE IN HEADER COULD NOT BE CONVERTED.  @@@]
```

```
[@@@  DATE IN FOOTER COULD NOT BE CONVERTED.  @@@]
```

Extra Characters in Headers and Footers

Although the RFT Converter does not limit the size of the header or footer that is converted, certain IBM PC word processors, such as DisplayWrite 3 and DisplayWrite 4, limit the number of characters allowed in a header or footer. DisplayWrite 3 allows a maximum of 256 characters; DisplayWrite 4 allows a maximum of 512 characters. When a header or footer that exceeds these limits is converted, the complete header or footer is preserved by the converter, but the extra characters will be lost in conversion from RFT to DisplayWrite.

Page Number in Headers and Footers

MacWrite lets you position the page number icon, which is used for automatic numbering, in the header or footer of your document. However, RFT cannot interpret the placement of the page number icon. When the page number icon is found during conversion, an extra line is added to the beginning of the header or footer, and the page number is placed on this line.

Time in Headers and Footers

MacWrite lets you position the clock icon in the header or footer of your document. However, because RFT does not support a time stamp, the clock icon is not converted. One of the following conversion messages is generated when the clock icon is found during conversion:

text message

```
[@@@ TIME OMITTED @@@]
```

log messages

```
[@@@ TIME IN HEADER COULD NOT BE CONVERTED. @@@]
```

```
[@@@ TIME IN FOOTER COULD NOT BE CONVERTED. @@@]
```

Word Wrapping in Headers and Footers

Some word processors, such as DisplayWrite 3 and DisplayWrite 4, do not support word wrapping for headers and footers. As a result, header or footer text in a converted document may run over the right edge of a page. However, because the header and footer text is preserved during conversion, after conversion you can insert carriage returns in the header or footer so its line length conforms to the RFT margins.

Indentation

MacWrite offers some paragraph indentation features that are not available with RFT. Since these features are lost during conversion, you may want to substitute tabs for the automatic paragraph indents in your MacWrite document before you attempt to convert it.

Hanging Indents

MacWrite allows you to use hanging indents (that is, to create paragraphs where the first line is set off to the left of the margin for the text in the rest of the paragraph). However, because RFT does not support this feature, hanging indents are lost during conversion, and the first line of the text is indented to the margin set for the rest of the text in the paragraph.

Paragraph Indents

MacWrite allows you to indent the first line in a paragraph automatically, but this feature is not available with RFT format. When an automatic indent is found during conversion, it is changed to two spaces. If you want paragraph indents of more than two spaces in the RFT document, you should use tabs, rather than the automatic indent capability, to indent the paragraphs in your MacWrite source document.

Line Format

Since MacWrite and most IBM PC word processors use different schemes for determining line format, line spacing and the number of lines per inch is approximated during conversion. This approximation takes into account the number of lines per inch and the maximum line height of the characters in the font that is being converted and in the output font. Therefore, only slight differences in line format appear in the converted document.

Page Layout

Size differences between RFT fonts and the fonts used in your MacWrite source document frequently affect the page layout in the RFT document. You may find a difference in the number of words in a line, the number of lines on a page, or the number of pages in a document.

Printer Information

MacWrite documents can include embedded code to make printers perform special functions, such as reduction or enlargement, font substitution, font smoothing, and page orientation. These embedded printer instructions allow you to take advantage of features available on your printer that are not used frequently enough to be controlled by MacWrite commands. However, RFT format does not support this feature, so the printer information is ignored during conversion.

Right Justification

Both MacWrite and RFT support right justification of text lines, but some IBM PC word processors, such as DisplayWrite 4, do not support this formatting feature. Therefore, right justification is maintained during the conversion from MacWrite to RFT format but may be changed to left justification in conversion from RFT to an IBM PC word processor.

Text Style

MacWrite offers a wide variety of fonts and text styles that are not available with some IBM PC word processors. (Refer to Appendix B for a table that lists MacWrite to RFT font conversions.) In a MacWrite document, different fonts can be used in the same text line, but this feature is not supported by RFT. In addition, RFT does not support some of the text styles available with MacWrite.

Midline Font Change

With MacWrite, different fonts can be used in the same text line, but RFT does not support midline font changes. Therefore, a font change that begins midline in the MacWrite source document will not begin until the following line of the RFT output document.

Special Text Styles

The italic, outline, and shadow text styles available with MacWrite are not fully supported by RFT. When one of these text styles is found during conversion, the text is changed to bold, and one of the following conversion messages is generated:

text messages

```
[@@@  ITALIC STYLE TEXT CHANGED TO BOLD  @@@]
```

```
[@@@  OUTLINE STYLE TEXT CHANGED TO BOLD  @@@]
```

```
[@@@  SHADOW STYLE TEXT CHANGED TO BOLD  @@@]
```

log messages

```
[@@@  ITALIC STYLE TEXT ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph#  
CHANGED TO BOLD STYLE TEXT.  @@@]
```

```
[@@@  OUTLINE STYLE TEXT ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph#  
CHANGED TO BOLD STYLE TEXT.  @@@]
```

```
[@@@  SHADOW STYLE TEXT ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph#  
CHANGED TO BOLD STYLE TEXT.  @@@]
```

RFT to MacWrite Conversion Issues

When you convert documents from RFT format to MacWrite, you will find that the converted document is a very good representation of the original RFT document. However, because RFT provides a standard format that can be used by many word processors, it supports a wide variety of features, some of which are not supported by MacWrite.

Differences in the document features supported by RFT and those supported by MacWrite sometimes require that substitutions be made during conversion. In many cases, MacWrite can be used to quickly restore the features of the original RFT document. However, you may want to adjust your RFT document before conversion so that it does not include features that are affected by conversion.

The rest of this chapter discusses the following categories of features that may be affected by conversion:

- centering
- columns
- document size
- footnotes
- headers and footers
- insert RFT unit
- line format
- line numbering
- outline generator
- page layout
- paragraphs
- printer information
- printer operator message
- set visual attributes
- soft hyphenation
- special characters
- spell checking
- stop code
- text style

Centering

Since RFT and MacWrite use centering mechanisms that are not compatible with each other, RFT centered text is sometimes repositioned during conversion. With RFT, text can be centered by tabs or by control code.

During conversion RFT center-justified tabs are converted to left-justified tabs, so text that was centered around an RFT tab is left-justified at the tab position in the MacWrite output document. In this case, you can edit the converted document and quickly change the left-justified tabs back to center-justified tabs.

When text is centered by control code and there is only one item in the line, the centering is preserved during conversion. However, if several items in a line are centered around their own control codes, the centering is lost during conversion. In this case, you can reconstruct the centering by using MacWrite to insert center tabs in the converted document.

Columns

The conversion of a column from RFT to MacWrite format is affected by the differences in the printing methods that the formats were designed to accommodate. As explained in Chapter 1, "About the Apple RFT Converter," RFT format was designed primarily for a character-oriented environment and therefore required fixed spacing for fonts. Even the proportional fonts supported by RFT follow a rigid spacing scheme. On the other hand, MacWrite was designed for graphics-oriented printing mediums, making it possible to assign unique spacing to each character in each font.

When RFT fixed columns are converted to MacWrite's truly proportional environment, the columns may not always line up. In addition, because MacWrite and most IBM PC word processors use very different mechanisms for aligning tabs, some displacement of tab positioning can be expected during conversion. You can usually use MacWrite to realign the columns after conversion. (The rulers are hidden in the MacWrite document created by the converter, so you should use the Show Rulers command before attempting to realign the columns.)

Numbers in columns printed on a laser printer align best if they are printed in a font native to the laser printer, such as Helvetica or Times. Therefore, before printing your converted document on a laser printer, you may want to change the text to a font that is native to your laser printer.

Center Alignment

As explained in the preceding discussion of centering, MacWrite and RFT use different mechanisms for centering. When RFT columns are centered around control codes, centering is lost during conversion (unless only one item is centered on each line). When RFT columns are centered around tabs, the RFT center-justified tabs are changed to left-justified tabs during conversion. In either case, you can use MacWrite to reset center justification in the converted document. When a center-justified tab is found during conversion, the following conversion messages are generated:

text message

```
[@@@ #tabs RFT CENTER-JUSTIFIED TABS CHANGED TO LEFT-JUSTIFIED
TABS @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@ #tabs CENTER-JUSTIFIED TABS ON PAGE page# OF RFT DOCUMENT
CHANGED TO LEFT-JUSTIFIED TABS. @@@]
```

Colon Alignment

Since MacWrite and RFT use different mechanisms for tab alignment, RFT tabs that align on colons are changed to left-justified tabs during conversion. In some cases, you can simulate colon alignment in the converted document by changing the MacWrite left-justified tab to a decimal tab. When a tab that aligns on colons is found during conversion, the following messages are generated:

text message

```
[@@@ #tabs RFT TABS WITH COLON ALIGNMENT CHANGED TO LEFT-JUSTIFIED
TABS @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@ #tabs TABS WITH COLON ALIGNMENT ON PAGE page# OF RFT DOCUMENT
CHANGED TO LEFT-JUSTIFIED TABS. @@@]
```

Column Move/Copy Capability

RFT format can be used to create individual columns that can be handled as separate entities. These RFT columns are entered vertically but can be placed side by side during printing. MacWrite does not offer this feature. (Entries in MacWrite columns are handled as individual entries on horizontal lines.) During conversion, the RFT columns are put into the MacWrite document one after another vertically, just as they are found in the RFT document. The following conversion messages are generated to identify the RFT columns:

text messages

```
[@@@ BEGINNING OF RFT COLUMN LAYOUT @@@]
```

```
[@@@ END OF RFT COLUMN LAYOUT @@@]
```

log messages

```
[@@@ COLUMN LAYOUT BEGAN ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# OF
RFT DOCUMENT. COLUMN LAYOUT IS NOT PROVIDED IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT.
@@@]
```

```
[@@@ COLUMN LAYOUT ENDED ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# OF
RFT DOCUMENT. COLUMN LAYOUT IS NOT PROVIDED IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT.
@@@]
```

Comma Alignment

RFT format supports comma alignment, which makes it possible for numbers in columns to line up. Although MacWrite does not support comma alignment, it does offer decimal alignment. Therefore, comma tabs are changed to decimal tabs during conversion so that number alignment is maintained (although it may be slightly different). When comma tabs are changed to decimal tabs, the following conversion messages are generated:

text message:

```
[@@@ #tabs RFT TABS WITH COMMA ALIGNMENT CHANGED TO DECIMAL
TABS @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@ #tabs TABS WITH COMMA ALIGNMENT ON PAGE page# OF RFT
DOCUMENT CHANGED TO DECIMAL TABS. @@@]
```

Maximum Number of Tabs per Ruler

Although RFT format allows up to 48 tab positions per line, MacWrite format has a limit of 10 tab positions per line. During conversion, any extra tab positions are lost, and the text from the lost positions is moved to the next line. Therefore, it is a good idea to adjust your RFT document so that it contains no more than 10 tab positions before you attempt to convert it. If you do convert a document with extra tab positions, the following conversion messages are generated:

text message

```
[@@@ #tabs RFT TAB SETTINGS FOUND. ONLY FIRST 10 CONVERTED
@@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@ #tabs RFT TAB SETTINGS FOUND ON PAGE page# OF RFT DOCUMENT.
ONLY FIRST 10 CONVERTED. @@@]
```

Right Alignment

Since MacWrite and RFT use different mechanisms for tab alignment, RFT right-justified tabs are changed to left-justified tabs during conversion. However, it is possible to simulate right-justification by changing right-justified tabs to decimal tabs before or after converting the document. When right-justified tabs are found during conversion, the following conversion messages are generated:

text message

```
[@@@ #tabs RFT RIGHT-JUSTIFIED TABS CHANGED TO LEFT-JUSTIFIED
TABS @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@ #tabs RIGHT-JUSTIFIED TABS ON PAGE page# OF RFT DOCUMENT
CHANGED TO LEFT-JUSTIFIED TABS. @@@]
```

Text Extending Past Next Tab Position

When RFT fonts are converted to MacWrite fonts, the MacWrite characters may be slightly wider than the RFT characters. Therefore, the text in a converted column may extend into the next column. When this happens, the text for this column will be placed in the column that follows. This skewing of text can be easily fixed by using MacWrite to adjust the tab positions in the converted document. When you move the tab far enough to the right so that the text no longer overflows into the next column, the text that follows will fall back into place.

Vertical Tab

RFT supports a vertical tab feature that is used in creating indexes, but MacWrite does not include this feature. When vertical tabs are found during conversion, they are converted to carriage returns and the following conversion messages are generated:

text message

```
[@@@ RFT VERTICAL TAB CHANGED TO RETURN @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@ RFT VERTICAL TAB ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# OF RFT
DOCUMENT CHANGED TO RETURN IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT. @@@]
```

Document Size

MacWrite documents can contain no more than 2000 paragraphs. (Each hard carriage return, picture, page break, or ruler is counted as a paragraph). If an RFT document exceeds the MacWrite size limit, conversion stops when the size limit is reached. In addition, an alert box appears on the screen informing you that conversion has been stopped, and the following conversion messages are generated:

text message

```
[@@@ DOCUMENT SIZE LIMIT REACHED; CONVERSION STOPPED @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@ CONVERSION INTERRUPTED WHEN MACWRITE DOCUMENT SIZE LIMIT
WAS REACHED; MACWRITE OUTPUT DOCUMENT IS INCOMPLETE. @@@]
```

Footnotes

RFT supports footnotes, but MacWrite does not. Therefore, when footnotes are found during conversion, the text of the footnote may be preserved, but the format is not preserved. The following conversion messages are generated:

text message

```
[@@@ RFT FOOTNOTE NUMBER footnote# @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@ FOOTNOTE footnote# FOUND ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH
paragraph# OF RFT DOCUMENT. FOOTNOTE TEXT: text @@@]
```

If your conversion log is set up to collect unconverted text, the log message will include the footnote text.

Headers and Footers

RFT format does not restrict the length of headers and footers, but MacWrite headers and footers can contain a maximum of seven carriage returns. Therefore, only the first seven lines of an RFT header or footer are included in the MacWrite output document.

In addition, RFT supports multiple headers and footers in a document, including different headers and footers for odd and even pages. However, because a MacWrite document can contain only one header and one footer, only the first header and footer in an RFT source document are converted and appear throughout the MacWrite output document.

When excess header or footer text is found during conversion, a conversion message is generated. If the conversion log is set up to collect unconverted text, any excess header or footer text will be preserved in the conversion message.

RFT headers and footers can contain certain information, such as page number increments and text unit numbers, that is not supported by MacWrite. In addition, some of the methods for controlling page numbering in RFT headers and footers are not available in MacWrite. These special features available with RFT headers and footers are ignored during conversion.

Even Headers and Footers

Because MacWrite documents can contain only one header and footer, only the first header and footer found in an RFT document are converted and used throughout the MacWrite document. RFT headers and footers for even pages are usually dropped during conversion because they are seldom the first header and footer found in an RFT document. When the first header or footer for an even page is dropped during conversion, one of the following conversion messages is generated:

text and log messages

```
[@@@ EVEN HEADER FOUND. ONLY FIRST HEADER COULD BE CONVERTED,
THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED: text @@@]
```

```
[@@@  EVEN FOOTER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST FOOTER COULD BE CONVERTED,  
THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

If your conversion log is set up to collect unconverted text, these messages will include the text from the even header or footer. (See "Multiple Headers and Footers" for the messages generated when additional even headers or footers are found.)

Footer Suppression

If an RFT document contains a footer that is suppressed (for example, so that it does not appear on the title page), the footer suppression is ignored during conversion and the footer appears in the MacWrite document.

Header Suppression

If an RFT document contains a header that is suppressed (for example, so that it does not appear on the title page), both the header and the footer on the pages with header suppression are suppressed in the MacWrite document.

Multiple Headers and Footers

An RFT document can contain multiple headers and footers, but a MacWrite document can contain only one header and one footer. Therefore, additional headers and footers are dropped during conversion. When an extra RFT header or footer is found during conversion, a conversion message is generated and, if the conversion log is set up to collect unconverted text, the unconverted text is preserved with the message. If the RFT document contains different headers or footers for odd and even pages, the conversion message will indicate whether the unconverted header or footer was for an odd or an even page. Depending on the circumstances, one of the following messages is generated when an additional header or footer is found during conversion:

text and log messages

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL EVEN HEADER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST HEADER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL EVEN FOOTER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST FOOTER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL HEADER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST HEADER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL FOOTER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST FOOTER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL ODD HEADER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST HEADER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL ODD FOOTER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST FOOTER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

Multiple Lines in Headers and Footers

When an RFT header or footer is converted to MacWrite format, only the first seven lines can be converted. If the header or footer in the RFT document you are converting exceeds this limit, the extra text is not converted, and one of the following conversion messages is generated:

text and log messages

```
[@@@  HEADER EXCEEDED MACWRITE LIMIT, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING  
EXCESS TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

```
[@@@  FOOTER EXCEEDED MACWRITE LIMIT, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING  
EXCESS TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

If your conversion log is set up to collect unconverted text, these messages will include the text that could not be converted.

Override Page Number

With RFT, automatic page numbering can be overridden or restarted at any point in a document. However, page numbering in MacWrite documents must be sequential. Therefore, if a change in the page numbering sequence is found during conversion, it is ignored (page numbering continues sequentially), and the following conversion messages are generated:

text message

```
[@@@  CHANGE IN RFT PAGE NUMBER (TO page#) IGNORED  @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@  NEW PAGE NUMBER (page#) FOUND ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH  
paragraph# OF RFT DOCUMENT.  NEW PAGE NUMBER IGNORED IN MACWRITE  
DOCUMENT.  @@@]
```

Page Number Increment Set by User

An RFT document can include different page number increments, but only the standard page number increments (1, 2, 3...) are used in MacWrite documents. Therefore, when a new page number increment is found during conversion, it is ignored (page numbering continues sequentially), and the following conversion messages are generated:

text message

```
[@@@  CHANGE IN RFT PAGE NUMBER INCREMENT (TO increment)  
IGNORED  @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@  NEW PAGE NUMBER INCREMENT OF increment FOUND ON PAGE page#,  
PARAGRAPH paragraph# OF RFT DOCUMENT.  NEW INCREMENT IGNORED IN  
MACWRITE DOCUMENT.  @@@]
```

Text Unit Number in Header or Footer

RFT documents can be identified by what is known as a *text unit number*. This number can be included in RFT headers or footers. Since MacWrite documents are not identified by text unit numbers, these numbers are ignored if they are found in an RFT header or footer during conversion.

Insert RFT Unit

RFT allows you to copy one or more text units from another RFT file during a Merge or Get task, but this capability is not available with MacWrite. When an "insert unit" instruction is found during conversion, the following conversion messages are generated:

text message

```
[@@@ RFT INCLUDE (document name) IGNORED @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@ RFT DOCUMENT INCLUDED TEXT UNIT (document name) ON PAGE.  
page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph#. INCLUDE IGNORED IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT.  
@@@]
```

Because these messages include the name of the document that would be inserted, you can convert that document and use the MacWrite Cut and Paste commands to insert it into your MacWrite document. Or, if you know that your RFT document includes text unit insertion, you may want to copy the text unit(s) into your RFT document before you begin conversion.

Line Format

Because MacWrite and most IBM PC word processors use different schemes for determining line format, line spacing and the number of lines per inch are approximated during conversion. This approximation takes into account the number of lines per inch and the maximum line height of the characters in the font that is being converted and in the output font. Therefore, only slight differences in line format appear in the converted document.

Line Numbering

RFT supports line numbering, but MacWrite does not support this feature. Therefore, RFT line numbers are ignored during conversion and do not appear in the MacWrite document.

Outline Generator

RFT allows you to create outlines by specifying that a text string is at a certain outline level and therefore should be indented to a certain point. MacWrite does not support this feature. When an outline level number is found during conversion, the following conversion messages are generated:

text message

```
[@@@ RFT OUTLINE LEVEL NUMBER level# @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@ OUTLINE LEVEL level# ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# OF  
RFT DOCUMENT COULD NOT BE USED IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT. @@@]
```

Because these messages indicate the outline level of the text, you can quickly recreate the outline structure by using the tabs in MacWrite to indent the text to the indicated level.

Page Layout

The major difference between RFT page format and MacWrite page format is that MacWrite documents have preset margins on all sides of the page. With RFT format, however, the margins can extend all the way to the edge of the page. When an RFT document containing text that would extend past the MacWrite preset margins is converted to MacWrite format, the text that would extend into the border is repositioned to fit within the MacWrite margins. Because this repositioning of the text can change page breaks, you may want to use MacWrite after conversion to check and, if necessary, to change the page breaks.

In addition, size differences between RFT fonts and the fonts used in your MacWrite source document will affect the page layout in an RFT document. You may find a difference in the number of words in a line, the number of lines on a page, or the number of pages in a document.

Backspacing in Left Margin

RFT format makes provisions for releasing the left margin by backspacing at the leftmost margin position. Because this feature is not available in MacWrite, any instructions for releasing the left margin are ignored during conversion. To move text to the left of the existing left margin in the MacWrite output document, insert a new ruler and shift the margin to the left.

Line End Zone

RFT supports a submargin (to the left of the right margin) that is used for hyphenating words at the ends of lines, but MacWrite does not support this type of hyphenation or the submargin. Therefore, the instructions for setting up the submargin are ignored during conversion.

Minimum and Maximum Lines per Page

RFT format allows you to specify the minimum and maximum number of lines on a page. However, MacWrite does not support this feature, so the specifications are ignored during conversion.

Minimum Distance Between Margins

Documents converted to MacWrite will have at least 2 inches between the right and left margins. If the RFT document you are converting has margins closer together than 2 inches, the margins will be moved to positions 2 inches apart in the MacWrite document.

Specify Top and Bottom Margins

RFT allows you to specify the first and last text lines on a page, thereby controlling the size of the top and bottom margins. With MacWrite, however, the margin is preset on all sides of the page. If text is found in the border during conversion, the text is moved to fit within the MacWrite margins.

Paragraphs

RFT supports some features for controlling paragraph breaks and placement that are not supported by MacWrite. However, because MacWrite has its own methods of setting page breaks, these differences may have little impact on the appearance of the converted document.

Line Justification Within Paragraphs

When a change in the line justification (right-, left-, or full-justification) of an RFT paragraph is found during conversion, a hard carriage return is inserted to begin the new justification in the MacWrite output document.

Paragraph Keeps

In RFT documents, a paragraph can be kept with the preceding or following paragraph so that they will not be split by a page break. This RFT feature is also used for control of widows and orphans. (A *widow* occurs when the first line of a paragraph appears alone at the top of a page; an *orphan* occurs when the last line of a paragraph appears alone at the bottom of a page.) Because the keep feature is not supported by MacWrite, these paragraph “keeps” are ignored during conversion, and the following conversion messages are generated:

text messages

```
[@@@ BEGINNING OF RFT KEEP @@@]
```

```
[@@@ END OF RFT KEEP @@@]
```

log messages

```
[@@@ BEGIN KEEP ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph#. KEEP  
IGNORED IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT. @@@]
```

```
[@@@ END KEEP ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph#. KEEP IGNORED  
IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT. @@@]
```

Printer Information

Documents created on IBM PC word processors can include embedded code that makes the printer perform special functions that are not controlled through the word processing commands. This embedding allows you to take advantage of features that are available on a printer, but are not supported by the particular word processor you are using. However, because RFT format does not provide this type of information, the printer information is ignored during conversion.

Printer Operator Message

With RFT format, a document can include instructions to display a specific message to the operator before a document is printed. However, since MacWrite does not include this feature, the operator message is ignored during conversion.

Set Visual Attributes

Because MacWrite does not specify visual attributes used during the display of subsequent text (for example, blink, reverse video, no display, and underline), these RFT features are ignored during conversion.

Soft Hyphenation

RFT supports automatic hyphenation of words at the ends of lines, but MacWrite does not allow words to be divided onto two lines. During conversion, any RFT soft hyphens are dropped, and the words are rejoined and wrapped to the next line of text if necessary.

Special Characters

The following special characters, which are available with RFT format, are not available with MacWrite:

- backspace
- numeric backspace
- required backspace
- null character

During conversion, any unrecognized character is replaced with an underline. See Appendix C for a character set conversion table.

Spell Checking

RFT-formatted documents can contain instructions to call auxiliary dictionaries during spell checking. However, because these instructions cannot be included in MacWrite documents, they are ignored during conversion.

Stop Code

RFT supports a stop code feature, which allows you, for example, to use control characters to move through a document stopping at predetermined places to enter variable information. MacWrite does not support this boiler plate feature. The following conversion messages are generated when a stop code is encountered:

text message

```
[@@@ RFT STOP CODE (prompt) IGNORED @@@]
```

log message

```
[@@@ RFT STOP CODE (prompt) ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph#  
IGNORED. FEATURE NOT AVAILABLE IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT. @@@]
```

Text Style

Because of MacWrite's extensive graphics capabilities, most RFT text style features are fully represented after conversion to MacWrite. Only double underlining and overstriking are not supported by MacWrite. During conversion RFT fonts are converted to MacWrite fonts (see Appendix B for a table that lists RFT to MacWrite font conversions).

Double Underlining

Because MacWrite does not support double underlining, RFT double underlines are converted to single underlines.

Overstriking

RFT supports overstriking (crossing out text with an X or another selected character). Because MacWrite does not support this feature, overstruck text is converted to text without overstrikes, and the following conversion messages are generated:

text messages

```
[@@@ BEGINNING OF RFT OVERSTRIKING @@@]
```

```
[@@@ END OF RFT OVERSTRIKING @@@]
```

log messages

```
[@@@ OVERSTRIKING OF THE FOLLOWING TEXT ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH
paragraph# OF RFT DOCUMENT: text NO OVERSTRIKING AVAILABLE IN
MACWRITE DOCUMENT. @@@]
```

If your conversion log is set up to collect unconverted text, these messages will include the text that was overstruck in the RFT document.

Appendix A

Feature Substitution Tables

This appendix contains tables showing the feature substitutions that are made when documents are converted with the Apple RFT Converter. Use these tables as quick reference tools and refer to Chapter 6, "Optimizing Conversion," for detailed descriptions of how conversion affects document features. Table A-1 shows the feature substitutions that are made when a document is converted from MacWrite to RFT; Table A-2 shows the features substitutions that are made when a document is converted from RFT to MacWrite.

Table A-1. MacWrite to RFT feature substitutions

MacWrite feature	RFT substitution	Conversion message
Centering	possible left justification	yes
Column alignment	possible displacement of text	no
Graphics	omitted	yes
Headers and footers		
date in	omitted	yes
extra characters in	maximum preserved	no
page number in	repositioned	no
time in	omitted	yes
word wrapping in	might be omitted	no
Indentation		
hanging indents	omitted	no
paragraph indents	changed to 2 spaces	no
Line format	best approximation	no
Page layout	possible count changes	no
Printer information	omitted	no
Right justification	possible left justification	no
Text style		
midline change	starts on next line	no
special text styles	changed to bold	yes

Table A-2. RFT to MacWrite feature substitutions

RFT feature	MacWrite substitution	Conversion message
Centering	possible displacement of text	no
Columns		
center alignment	changed to left alignment	yes
colon alignment	changed to left alignment	yes
comma alignment	changed to decimal alignment	yes
move/copy capability	omitted	yes
maximum tabs per ruler	only first 10 converted	yes
right alignment	changed to left alignment	yes
text extending to next tab	displacement of text	no
vertical tab	changed to carriage return	yes
Document size	maximum preserved	yes
Footnotes	formatting lost	yes
Headers and footers		
even	omitted (unless first in document)	yes
footer suppression	omitted	no
header suppression	header and footer suppressed	no
multiple	first preserved	yes
multiple lines	maximum preserved	yes
override page number	omitted	yes
page increment set by user	omitted	yes
text unit number in	omitted	no
Insert RFT unit	omitted	yes
Line format	best approximation	no
Line numbering	omitted	no
Outline generator	block format	yes
Page layout		
backspacing in left margin	omitted	no
line end zone	omitted	no
minimum/maximum lines	omitted	no
minimum margin distance	forced to 2 inches	no
specify top/bottom margins	omitted	no
Paragraphs		
line justification within	starts on next line	no
keeps	omitted	yes
Printer information	omitted	no
Printer operator message	omitted	no

Table A-2 Continued. RFT to MacWrite feature substitutions

RFT feature	MacWrite substitution	Conversion message
Set visual attributes	omitted	no
Soft hyphenation	dropped, words rejoined	no
Special characters	unrecognized characters changed to underscores	no
Spell checking	omitted	no
Stop code	omitted	yes
Text style		
double underlining	changed to single underline	no
overstriking	omitted	yes

Appendix B

Font Conversion Tables

This appendix contains tables of the font substitutions that are made when documents are converted with the Apple RFT Converter. If you are converting a document from MacWrite to RFT, refer to Table B-1; if you are converting a document from RFT to MacWrite, refer to Table B-2.

The RFT Converter is able to make a very close approximation when translating fonts, despite the fact that RFT and MacWrite fonts were designed for very different printing environments. For more information about font conversion, read "About Fonts" in Chapter 1.

The MacWrite substitutions shown in Table B-2 are those made when you are printing on a LaserWriter® Plus. If you are not printing on a LaserWriter Plus, the MacWrite fonts listed in these table may be replaced with Helvetica, which is the default.

Table B-1. MacWrite to RFT font conversion

MacWrite		RFT	
Font	Size	Font	Pitch
all fonts	14	any	8.55
all fonts	18	any	8.55
all fonts	24	any	5
Application Font	9	Gothic 15	15
Application Font	10	Letter Gothic	12
Application Font	12	Artisan	10
Avant Garde	9	Gothic 15	15
Avant Garde	10	Letter Gothic	12
Avant Garde	12	Artisan	10
Bookman	9	Prestige	15
Bookman	10	Thesis	12
Bookman	12	Advocate	10
Chicago	9	Gothic 15	15
Chicago	10	Essay	12
Chicago	12	Artisan	10
Courier	9	Courier	15
Courier	10	Courier	12
Courier	12	Courier	10
Geneva	9	Gothic 15	15
Geneva	10	Letter Gothic	12
Geneva	12	Artisan	10
Helvetica	9	Gothic 15	15
Helvetica	10	Letter Gothic	12
Helvetica	12	Artisan	10
Helvetica Narrow	9	Gothic 15	15

Table B-1 Continued. MacWrite to RFT font conversion

MacWrite		RFT	
Font	Size	Font	Pitch
Helvetica Narrow	10	Letter Gothic	12
Helvetica Narrow	12	Artisan	10
Katakana	any	Katakana Light	10
London	9	Scribe	15
London	10	Olde World	12
London	12	Scribe	10
New Century Schoolbook	9	Prestige	15
New Century Schoolbook	10	Thesis	12
New Century Schoolbook	12	Prestige Pica	10
New York	9	Prestige	15
New York	10	Boldface	12
New York	12	Prestige Pica	10
Monaco	9	Gothic 15	15
Monaco	10	Dual Gothic	12
Monaco	12	Artisan	10
Palatino	9	Prestige	15
Palatino	10	Prestige Elite	12
Palatino	12	Prestige Pica	10
Symbol	any	Cyrillic 22	10
Times	9	Prestige	15
Times	10	Modern	12
Times	12	Bookface	10
Venice	9	Scribe	15
Venice	10	Light Italic	12
Venice	12	Light Italic	10
Zapf Chancery	9	Scribe	15
Zapf Chancery	10	Script	12
Zapf Chancery	12	Light Italic	10
all other fonts	9	Courier	15
all other fonts	10	Courier	12
all other fonts	12	Courier	10

Table B-2. RFT to MacWrite font conversion

RFT		MacWrite	
Font	Pitch	Font	Size
1403 OCR	10	Geneva	12
Adjutant	12	Times	10
Advocate	10	Bookman	12
Arcadia	12	Bookman	10
Artisan 10	10	Helvetica Narrow	12
Artisan 12	12	Helvetica	10
Auto Elite	12	Courier	10
Boldface	12	New York	10
Boldface Italic	12	Bookman	10
Bookface Academic	10	Times	12
Courier 10	10	Courier	12
Courier 12	12	Courier	10
Courier 15	15	Courier	9
Courier Italic 10	10	Courier	12
Courier Italic 12	12	Courier	10
Cyrillic 22	10	Symbol	12
Delegate	10	Bookman	12
Diplomat	12	Geneva	10
Dual Gothic	12	Helvetica Narrow	10
DW3 Font	10	Geneva	12
Elite	12	Courier	10
Essay	12	Helvetica Narrow	10
Essay Bold	12	Geneva	10
Essay Italic	12	Geneva	10
Gothic 15	15	Helvetica Narrow	9
Katakana Light	10	Katakana	12
Large Elite	12	Courier	10
Large Pica	10	Courier	12
Latin 10	10	Geneva	12
Latin 12	12	Geneva	10
Latin PSM	12	Geneva	10
Letter Gothic	12	Helvetica Narrow	10
Light Italic 10	10	Zapf Chancery	12
Light Italic 12	12	Zapf Chancery	10
Manifold	10	Helvetica	12
Modern	12	Times	10
OCR-A	10	Geneva	12
OCR-B	10	Geneva	12
OCR-CD	10	Geneva	12
OCR-M	10	Geneva	12
Olde World	12	London	10
Orator	10	Courier	12
PICA	10	Courier	12
Polygo Elite	12	Courier	10
Polygo Pica	10	Courier	12
Presentor	10	Geneva	12
Prestige 15	15	Times	9
Prestige Elite	12	Palatino	10

Table B-2 Continued. RFT to MacWrite font conversion

RFT		MacWrite	
Font	Pitch	Font	Size
Prestige Pica	10	New York	12
Print & Publish 12#3	10	Courier	12
Rotated Data 1 15	15	Geneva	9
Scribe	12	Courier	10
Scribe 10	10	Courier	12
Scribe 15	15	Zapf Chancery	9
Script	12	Zapf Chancery	10
Thesis	12	Bookman	10
Title	12	Helvetica	10
all other fonts	any	Geneva	9, 10, 12

Appendix C

Character Set Conversion Tables

This appendix contains tables of the character set substitutions that are made when documents are converted with the Apple RFT Converter. Usually, you won't notice a difference between the characters in your original document and those in your converted document. However, if your document contains infrequently used characters, you may want to check these tables to see if any of the characters will change during conversion.

Table C-1 shows MacWrite to RFT character set conversion; Table C-2 shows RFT to MacWrite character set conversion. The representations for many characters, including the standard alphabetic and numeric characters, are the same in both character sets. When an exact character match is not available, the character is converted to the most similar character available. (All cases of nonexact matches are presented in bold in these tables). When a satisfactory match is not available for a character, the character is converted to the "unrecognized character." In addition, any character that is not included in these tables is converted to the unrecognized character. MacWrite uses a rectangle to represent an unrecognized character; RFT uses an underscore to represent an unrecognized character.

Note: The copyright symbol (©) and the registered trademark symbol (®) are preserved in conversion from MacWrite to RFT, but they are changed in conversion from RFT to some IBM PC word processors. (The representation of these symbols in the output document varies depending on how the symbols are translated by the IBM PC word processor.)

For additional information on character set conversion, see "About Character Sets" in Chapter 1.

Table C-1. MacWrite to RFT character set conversion

MacWrite character	RFT character	Macintosh decimal	RFT code page #	RFT hex
space	space	32	256	40
! exclamation point	! exclamation point	33	256	4F
" quotation mark	" quotation mark	34	256	7F
# number sign	# number sign	35	256	7B
\$ dollar sign	\$ dollar sign	36	256	5B
% percent sign	% percent sign	37	256	6C
& ampersand	& ampersand	38	256	50
' apostrophe	' apostrophe	39	256	7D
(left parenthesis	(left parenthesis	40	256	4D
) right parenthesis	) right parenthesis	41	256	5D
* asterisk	* asterisk	42	256	5C
+ plus sign	+ plus sign	43	256	4E
, comma	, comma	44	256	6B
- hyphen	- minus sign, en dash	45	256	60
. period, full stop	. period, full stop	46	256	4B
/ slash	/ slash	47	256	61
0	0	48	256	F0
1	1	49	256	F1

Table C-1 Continued. MacWrite to RFT character set conversion

MacWrite character	RFT character	Macintosh decimal	RFT code page #	RFT hex
2	2	50	256	F2
3	3	51	256	F3
4	4	52	256	F4
5	5	53	256	F5
6	6	54	256	F6
7	7	55	256	F7
8	8	56	256	F8
9	9	57	256	F9
: colon	: colon	58	256	7A
; semicolon	; semicolon	59	256	5E
< less than sign	< less than sign	60	256	4C
= equal sign	= equal sign	61	256	7E
> greater than sign	> greater than sign	62	256	6E
? question mark	? question mark	63	256	6F
@ at sign	@ at sign	64	256	7C
A uppercase	A uppercase	65	256	C1
B uppercase	B uppercase	66	256	C2
C uppercase	C uppercase	67	256	C3
D uppercase	D uppercase	68	256	C4
E uppercase	E uppercase	69	256	C5
F uppercase	F uppercase	70	256	C6
G uppercase	G uppercase	71	256	C7
H uppercase	H uppercase	72	256	C8
I uppercase	I uppercase	73	256	C9
J uppercase	J uppercase	74	256	D1
K uppercase	K uppercase	75	256	D2
L uppercase	L uppercase	76	256	D3
M uppercase	M uppercase	77	256	D4
N uppercase	N uppercase	78	256	D5
O uppercase	O uppercase	79	256	D6
P uppercase	P uppercase	80	256	D7
Q uppercase	Q uppercase	81	256	D8
R uppercase	R uppercase	82	256	D9
S uppercase	S uppercase	83	256	E2
T uppercase	T uppercase	84	256	E3
U uppercase	U uppercase	85	256	E4
V uppercase	V uppercase	86	256	E5
W uppercase	W uppercase	87	256	E6
X uppercase	X uppercase	88	256	E7
Y uppercase	Y uppercase	89	256	E8
Z uppercase	Z uppercase	90	256	E9
[left bracket	[left bracket	91	256	4A
\ back slash	\ back slash	92	256	E0
] right bracket	] right bracket	93	256	5A
^ circumflex accent	^ circumflex accent	94	256	5F
_ underline	_ underline	95	256	6D
` grave accent	` grave accent	96	256	79
a lowercase	a lowercase	97	256	81
b lowercase	b lowercase	98	256	82
c lowercase	c lowercase	99	256	83
d lowercase	d lowercase	100	256	84
e lowercase	e lowercase	101	256	85
f lowercase	f lowercase	102	256	86

Table C-1 Continued. MacWrite to RFT character set conversion

MacWrite character	RFT character	Macintosh decimal	RFT code page #	RFT hex
g lowercase	g lowercase	103	256	87
h lowercase	h lowercase	104	256	88
i lowercase	i lowercase	105	256	89
j lowercase	j lowercase	106	256	91
k lowercase	k lowercase	107	256	92
l lowercase	l lowercase	108	256	93
m lowercase	m lowercase	109	256	94
n lowercase	n lowercase	110	256	95
o lowercase	o lowercase	111	256	96
p lowercase	p lowercase	112	256	97
q lowercase	q lowercase	113	256	98
r lowercase	r lowercase	114	256	99
s lowercase	s lowercase	115	256	A2
t lowercase	t lowercase	116	256	A3
u lowercase	u lowercase	117	256	A4
v lowercase	v lowercase	118	256	A5
w lowercase	w lowercase	119	256	A6
x lowercase	x lowercase	120	256	A7
y lowercase	y lowercase	121	256	A8
z lowercase	z lowercase	122	256	A9
{ left brace	{ left brace	123	256	C0
vertical bar	vertical bar	124	256	BB
} right brace	} right brace	125	256	D0
~ tilde accent	~ tilde accent	126	256	A1
Ä umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	Ä umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	128	256	63
Å overcircle uppercase	Å overcircle uppercase	129	256	67
Ç cedilla uppercase	Ç cedilla uppercase	130	256	68
É acute uppercase	É acute uppercase	131	256	71
Ñ tilde uppercase	Ñ tilde uppercase	132	256	69
Ö umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	Ö umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	133	256	EC
Ü umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	Ü umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	134	256	FC
á acute lowercase	á acute lowercase	135	256	45
à grave lowercase	à grave lowercase	136	256	44
â circumflex lowercase	â circumflex lowercase	137	256	42
ä umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	ä umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	138	256	43
ã tilde lowercase	ã tilde lowercase	139	256	46
å overcircle lowercase	å overcircle lowercase	140	256	47
ç cedilla lowercase	ç cedilla lowercase	141	256	48
é acute lowercase	é acute lowercase	142	256	51
è grave lowercase	è grave lowercase	143	256	54
ê circumflex lowercase	ê circumflex lowercase	144	256	52
ë umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	ë umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	145	256	53
í acute lowercase	í acute lowercase	146	256	55
ì grave lowercase	ì grave lowercase	147	256	58
î circumflex lowercase	î circumflex lowercase	148	256	56
ï umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	ï umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	149	256	57
ñ tilde lowercase	ñ tilde lowercase	150	256	49
ó acute lowercase	ó acute lowercase	151	256	CE
ò grave lowercase	ò grave lowercase	152	256	CD
ô circumflex lowercase	ô circumflex lowercase	153	256	CB
ö umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	ö umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	154	256	CC
õ tilde lowercase	õ tilde lowercase	155	256	CF
ú acute lowercase	ú acute lowercase	156	256	DE

Table C-1 Continued. MacWrite to RFT character set conversion

MacWrite character	RFT character	Macintosh decimal	RFT code page #	RFT hex
ù grave lowercase	ù grave lowercase	157	256	DD
û circumflex lowercase	û circumflex lowercase	158	256	DB
ü umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	ü umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	159	256	DC
† dagger	* asterisk	160	256	5C
° degree symbol	° degree symbol	161	256	90
¢ cent sign	¢ cent sign	162	256	B0
£ pound sign	£ pound sign	163	256	B1
§ section symbol	§ section symbol	164	256	B5
• bullet	• large bullet	165	259	7F
¶ paragraph symbol (USA)	¶ paragraph symbol (USA)	166	256	B6
ß beta lowercase	ß beta lowercase	167	256	59
® registered trademark symbol	® registered trademark symbol	168	256	AF
© copyright symbol	© copyright symbol	169	259	4E
™ trademark symbol	unrecognized character	170	256	6D
ˆ acute accent	ˆ acute accent	171	256	BE
¨ umlaut (dieresis)	¨ umlaut (dieresis)	172	256	BD
≠ not equal sign	unrecognized character	173	256	6D
Æ A E diphthong uppercase	Æ A E diphthong uppercase	174	256	9E
Ø O slash uppercase	Ø O slash uppercase	175	256	80
∞ infinity	∞ infinity	176	259	C2
± plus or minus sign	± plus or minus sign	177	256	8F
≤ less than or equal sign	≤ less than or equal sign	178	259	50
≥ greater than or equal sign	≥ greater than or equal sign	179	259	61
¥ yen sign	¥ yen sign	180	256	B2
μ micro symbol	μ micro symbol	181	256	A0
∂ partial differential symbol	unrecognized character	182	256	6D
Σ sigma uppercase	Σ sigma uppercase	183	259	E2
Π pi uppercase	unrecognized character	184	256	6D
π pi lowercase	π pi lowercase	185	259	86
∫ integral sign	∫ integral sign (top half)	186	259	EE
ª ordinal indicator, feminine	ª ordinal indicator, feminine	187	256	9A
º ordinal indicator, masculine	º ordinal indicator, masculine	188	256	9B
Ω omega	Ω omega	189	259	D3
æ a e diphthong lowercase	æ a e diphthong lowercase	190	256	9C
ø o slash lowercase	ø o slash lowercase	191	256	70
¿ question mark inverted	¿ question mark inverted	192	256	AB
¡ exclamation point inverted	¡ exclamation point inverted	193	256	AA
¬ logical not, end of line	¬ logical not, end of line	194	256	BA
√ root sign, radical	unrecognized character	195	256	6D
f function, florin, guilder sign	f function, florin, guilder sign	196	256	B4
≈ approximately equal	≈ approximately equal	197	259	E9
Δ delta uppercase	unrecognized character	198	256	6D
« left angle quote	« left angle quote	199	256	8A
» right angle quote	» right angle quote	200	256	8B
... ellipsis	. period, full stop	201	256	4B
required space	required Space	202	256	41
Á acute uppercase	Á acute uppercase	203	256	65
Ã tilde uppercase	Ã tilde uppercase	204	256	66
Ö tilde uppercase	Ö tilde uppercase	205	256	EF
Œ O E diphthong uppercase	unrecognized character	206	256	6D

Table C-1 Continued. MacWrite to RFT character set conversion

MacWrite character	RFT character	Macintosh decimal	RFT code page #	RFT hex
æ o e diphthong lowercase	_ unrecognized character	207	256	6D
- minus sign, en dash	- minus sign, en dash	208	256	60
— long or em dash	— long or em dash	209	259	AD
“ opening double quote	" quotation mark	210	256	7F
” closing double quote	" quotation mark	211	256	7F
‘ opening quote	' apostrophe	212	256	7D
’ closing quote	' apostrophe	213	256	7D
+ divide sign	+ divide sign	214	259	7A
◇ diamond	* asterisk	215	256	5C
ÿ umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	ÿ umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	216	256	DF
undefined	_ unrecognized character	217-255	256	6D

Table C-2. RFT to MacWrite character set conversion

RFT character	MacWrite character	RFT code page #	RFT hex	Macintosh decimal
space	space	256	40	32
required space	NB (required) space			
	(option space)	256	41	202
â circumflex lowercase	â circumflex lowercase	256	42	137
ä umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	ä umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	256	43	138
à grave lowercase	à grave lowercase	256	44	136
á acute lowercase	á acute lowercase	256	45	135
ã tilde lowercase	ã tilde lowercase	256	46	139
â overcircle lowercase	â overcircle lowercase	256	47	140
ç cedilla lowercase	ç cedilla lowercase	256	48	141
ñ tilde lowercase	ñ tilde lowercase	256	49	150
[left bracket	[left bracket	256	4A	91
. period, full stop	. period, full stop	256	4B	46
< less than sign	< less than sign	256	4C	60
(left parenthesis	(left parenthesis	256	4D	40
+ plus sign	+ plus sign	256	4E	43
! exclamation point	! exclamation point	256	4F	33
& ampersand	& ampersand	256	50	38
é acute lowercase	é acute lowercase	256	51	142
ê circumflex lowercase	ê circumflex lowercase	256	52	144
ï umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	ï umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	256	53	149
è grave lowercase	è grave lowercase	256	54	143
í acute lowercase	í acute lowercase	256	55	146
î circumflex lowercase	î circumflex lowercase	256	56	148
ë umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	ë umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	256	57	145
ì grave lowercase	ì grave lowercase	256	58	147
ß beta lowercase	ß beta lowercase	256	59	167
] right bracket	] right bracket	256	5A	93
\$ dollar sign	\$ dollar sign	256	5B	36
* asterisk	* asterisk	256	5C	42
) right parenthesis	) right parenthesis	256	5D	41
; semicolon	; semicolon	256	5E	59
^ circumflex sccent	^ circumflex accent	256	5F	94
- minus sign, en dash	- hyphen	256	60	45
/ slash	/ slash	256	61	47
À circumflex uppercase	A uppercase	256	62	65
Ä umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	Ä umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	256	63	128
À grave uppercase	A uppercase	256	64	65
Á acute uppercase	Á acute uppercase	256	65	203
Ã tilde uppercase	Ã tilde uppercase	256	66	204
Â overcircle uppercase	Â overcircle uppercase	256	67	129
Ç cedilla uppercase	Ç cedilla uppercase	256	68	130
Ñ tilde uppercase	Ñ tilde uppercase	256	69	132
vertical line broken	vertical bar	256	6A	124
, comma	, comma	256	6B	44
% percent sign	% percent sign	256	6C	37
_ underline	_ underline	256	6D	95
> greater than sign	> greater than sign	256	6E	62
? question mark	? question mark	256	6F	63
ø o slash lowercase	ø o slash lowercase	256	70	191
É acute uppercase	É acute uppercase	256	71	131
Ê circumflex uppercase	E uppercase	256	72	69

Table C-2 Continued. RFT to MacWrite character set conversion

RFT character	MacWrite character	RFT code page #	RFT hex	Macintosh decimal
Ë umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	Ë uppercase	256	73	69
È grave uppercase	E uppercase	256	74	69
Í acute uppercase	I uppercase	256	75	73
Î circumflex uppercase	I uppercase	256	76	73
Ï umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	I uppercase	256	77	73
Ì grave uppercase	I uppercase	256	78	73
` grave accent	` grave accent	256	79	96
: colon	: colon	256	7A	58
# number sign	# number sign	256	7B	35
@ at sign	@ at sign	256	7C	64
' apostrophe	' apostrophe	256	7D	39
= equal sign	= equal sign	256	7E	61
" quotation mark	" quotation mark	256	7F	34
Ø O slash uppercase	Ø O slash uppercase	256	80	175
a lowercase	a lowercase	256	81	97
b lowercase	b lowercase	256	82	98
c lowercase	c lowercase	256	83	99
d lowercase	d lowercase	256	84	100
e lowercase	e lowercase	256	85	101
f lowercase	f lowercase	256	86	102
g lowercase	g lowercase	256	87	103
h lowercase	h lowercase	256	88	104
i lowercase	i lowercase	256	89	105
« left angle quote	« left angle quote	256	8A	199
» right angle quote	» right angle quote	256	8B	200
eth icelandic lowercase	d lowercase	256	8C	100
y acute lowercase	y lowercase	256	8D	121
thorn icelandic lowercase	t lowercase	256	8E	116
± plus or minus sign	± plus or minus sign	256	8F	177
° degree symbol	° degree symbol	256	90	161
j lowercase	j lowercase	256	91	106
k lowercase	k lowercase	256	92	107
l lowercase	l lowercase	256	93	108
m lowercase	m lowercase	256	94	109
n lowercase	n lowercase	256	95	110
o lowercase	o lowercase	256	96	111
p lowercase	p lowercase	256	97	112
q lowercase	q lowercase	256	98	113
r lowercase	r lowercase	256	99	114
ª ordinal indicator, feminine	ª ordinal indicator, feminine	256	9A	187
º ordinal indicator, masculine	º ordinal indicator, masculine	256	9B	188
æ a e diphthong lowercase	æ a e diphthong lowercase	256	9C	190
cedilla accent	unrecognized character	256	9D	255
Æ A E diphthong uppercase	Æ A E diphthong uppercase	256	9E	174
international currency symbol	unrecognized character	256	9F	255
μ micro symbol	μ micro symbol	256	A0	181
~ tilde accent	~ tilde accent	256	A1	126
s lowercase	s lowercase	256	A2	115
t lowercase	t lowercase	256	A3	116

Table C-2 Continued. RFT to MacWrite character set conversion

RFT character	MacWrite character	RFT code page #	RFT hex	Macintosh decimal
u lowercase	u lowercase	256	A4	117
v lowercase	v lowercase	256	A5	118
w lowercase	w lowercase	256	A6	119
x lowercase	x lowercase	256	A7	120
y lowercase	y lowercase	256	A8	121
z lowercase	z lowercase	256	A9	122
¡ exclamation point inverted	¡ exclamation point inverted	256	AA	193
¿ question mark inverted	¿ question mark inverted	256	AB	192
Ð eth Icelandic uppercase	D uppercase	256	AC	68
Ÿ acute uppercase	Y uppercase	256	AD	89
Þ thorn icelandic uppercase	T uppercase	256	AE	84
® registered trademark symbol	® registered trademark symbol	256	AF	168
¢ cent sign	¢ cent sign	256	B0	162
£ pound sign	£ pound sign	256	B1	163
¥ yen sign	¥ yen sign	256	B2	180
₧ peseta sign	p lowercase	256	B3	112
f function, florin, guilder sign	f function, florin, guilder sign	256	B4	196
§ section symbol	§ section symbol	256	B5	164
¶ paragraph symbol (USA)	¶ paragraph symbol (USA)	256	B6	166
¼ one quarter	unrecognized character	256	B7	255
½ one half	unrecognized character	256	B8	255
¾ three quarters	unrecognized character	256	B9	255
¬ logical not, end of line	¬ logical not, end of line	256	BA	194
vertical Bar	vertical bar	256	BB	124
— overline	— dash	256	BC	209
¨ umlaut (dieresis)	¨ umlaut (dieresis)	256	BD	172
˘ acute accent	˘ acute accent	256	BE	171
double underscore	underline	256	BF	95
{ left brace	{ left brace	256	C0	123
A uppercase	A uppercase	256	C1	65
B uppercase	B uppercase	256	C2	66
C uppercase	C uppercase	256	C3	67
D uppercase	D uppercase	256	C4	68
E uppercase	E uppercase	256	C5	69
F uppercase	F uppercase	256	C6	70
G uppercase	G uppercase	256	C7	71
H uppercase	H uppercase	256	C8	72
I uppercase	I uppercase	256	C9	73
— syllable hyphen	— hyphen	256	CA	208
ô circumflex lowercase	ô circumflex lowercase	256	CB	153
ö umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	ö umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	256	CC	154
ò grave lowercase	ò grave lowercase	256	CD	152
ó acute lowercase	ó acute lowercase	256	CE	151
õ tilde lowercase	õ tilde lowercase	256	CF	155
} right brace	} right brace	256	D0	125
J uppercase	J uppercase	256	D1	74
K uppercase	K uppercase	256	D2	75
L uppercase	L uppercase	256	D3	76
M uppercase	M uppercase	256	D4	77
N uppercase	N uppercase	256	D5	78
O uppercase	O uppercase	256	D6	79
P uppercase	P uppercase	256	D7	80

Table C-2 Continued. RFT to MacWrite character set conversion

RFT character	MacWrite character	RFT code page #	RFT hex	Macintosh decimal
Q uppercase	Q uppercase	256	D8	81
R uppercase	R uppercase	256	D9	82
dotless i lowercase	i lowercase	256	DA	105
û circumflex lowercase	û circumflex lowercase	256	DB	158
ü umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	ü umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	256	DC	159
ù grave lowercase	ù grave lowercase	256	DD	157
ú acute lowercase	ú acute lowercase	256	DE	156
ÿ umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	ÿ umlaut (dieresis) lowercase	256	DF	216
\ back slash	\ back slash	256	E0	92
numeric space	required space	256	E1	202
S uppercase	S uppercase	256	E2	83
T uppercase	T uppercase	256	E3	84
U uppercase	U uppercase	256	E4	85
V uppercase	V uppercase	256	E5	86
W uppercase	W uppercase	256	E6	87
X uppercase	X uppercase	256	E7	88
Y uppercase	Y uppercase	256	E8	89
Z uppercase	Z uppercase	256	E9	90
two superscript	2	256	EA	50
Ô circumflex uppercase	O uppercase	256	EB	79
Ö umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	Ö umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	256	EC	133
Ø grave uppercase	O uppercase	256	ED	79
Ó acute uppercase	O uppercase	256	EE	79
Õ tilde uppercase	Õ tilde uppercase	256	EF	205
0	0	256	F0	48
1	1	256	F1	49
2	2	256	F2	50
3	3	256	F3	51
4	4	256	F4	52
5	5	256	F5	53
6	6	256	F6	54
7	7	256	F7	55
8	8	256	F8	56
9	9	256	F9	57
three superscript	3	256	FA	51
Û circumflex uppercase	U uppercase	256	FB	85
Ü umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	Ü umlaut (dieresis) uppercase	256	FC	134
Ù grave uppercase	U uppercase	256	FD	85
Ú acute uppercase	U uppercase	256	FE	85
eight ones	unrecognized character	256	FF	255
© copyright symbol	© copyright symbol	259	4E	169
√ root sign, radical	√ root sign, radical	259	4F	195
≤ less than or equal sign	≤ less than or equal sign	259	50	178
superscript <	< less than sign	259	52	60
superscript >	> greater than sign	259	53	62
prescription symbol	rectangle	259	54	255
• large bullet	• bullet	259	5B	165
≥ greater than or equal sign	≥ greater than or equal sign	259	61	179
parallel symbol	unrecognized character	259	64	255
+ divide sign	+ divide sign	259	7A	214
• lowercase bullet	• bullet	259	7F	165
double overline	= equal sign	259	80	61
alpha lowercase	a lowercase	259	81	97

Table C-2 Continued. RFT to MacWrite character set conversion

RFT character	MacWrite character	RFT code page #	RFT hex	Macintosh decimal
ß beta lowercase	ß beta lowercase	259	82	167
ø phi lowercase	ø o slash lowercase	259	84	191
ε epsilon lowercase	e lowercase	259	85	101
π pi lowercase	π pi lowercase	259	86	185
line drawing corner	+ plus sign	259	8A	43
line drawing corner	+ plus sign	259	8B	43
line drawing corner	+ plus sign	259	8C	43
line drawing	vertical bar	259	8D	124
μ micro symbol	μ micro symbol	259	94	181
line drawing corner	+ plus sign	259	9A	43
line drawing corner	+ plus sign	259	9B	43
line drawing corner	+ plus sign	259	9C	43
line drawing corner	+ plus sign	259	AA	43
line drawing corner	+ plus sign	259	AB	43
line drawing corner	+ plus sign	259	AC	43
— long or em dash	— long or em dash	259	AD	209
∞ infinity symbol	∞ infinity symbol	259	C2	176
substitute blank	space	259	CF	32
Ω omega uppercase	Ω omega uppercase	259	D3	189
open square	rectangle	259	DA	255
Σ sigma uppercase	Σ sigma uppercase	259	E2	183
triple overline	= equal sign	259	E7	61
≈ approximately equal	≈ approximately equal	259	E9	197
~ equivalent to symbol	~ tilde accent	259	EA	126
top half of ∫	∫ integral sign	259	EE	186
bottom half of ∫	∫ integral sign	259	EF	186
zero slash	Ø O slash uppercase	259	FA	175

Appendix D

Conversion Messages

This appendix lists the messages that are generated when substitutions are made during conversions. Messages are followed by descriptions and are listed alphabetically under the following four categories:

- MacWrite to RFT text messages
- MacWrite to RFT log messages
- RFT to MacWrite text messages
- RFT to MacWrite log messages

Before converting a document, you can specify whether conversion messages should be directed into the converted document or into a separate file (see “Setting Up the Conversion Log” in Chapters 2 and 3). If you are looking up messages that have been directed into the converted document, refer to “Text Messages.” If you are looking up messages that have been directed to a separate file, refer to “Log Messages.”

MacWrite to RFT Text Messages

The following messages are generated when substitutions are made during MacWrite to RFT conversion. These messages are dispersed throughout the RFT document where the substitutions are made.

[@@@ DATE OMITTED @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document's header or footer contained the date when the MacWrite document was created. Because RFT does not include this feature, the date is not included in the RFT document's header or footer.

[@@@ GRAPHICS OMITTED @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document contained bit-mapped (image) graphics at this location. Because RFT does not include this feature, the graphics are not included in the RFT document.

[@@@ ITALIC STYLE TEXT CHANGED TO BOLD @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document contained italic style text that was changed to bold style text in the RFT document.

[@@@ MACWRITE CENTERED TEXT MIGHT NOT BE CENTERED @@@]

This message is generated whenever centering is found in the MacWrite source document. Certain IBM PC word processors, such as DisplayWrite 4, use a centering mechanism that is not compatible with MacWrite's centering mechanism. If you are using the RFT output document in one of these IBM PC word processors, the text that was centered in the MacWrite source document will be left-justified. You can reinstate the centering in the converted document by adding tabs or spaces at the beginning of the line that should be centered.

[@@@ OUTLINE STYLE TEXT CHANGED TO BOLD @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document contained outline style text that was changed to bold style text in the RFT document.

[@@@ SHADOW STYLE TEXT CHANGED TO BOLD @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document contained shadow style text that was changed to bold style text in the RFT document.

[@@@ TIME OMITTED @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document's header or footer contained the time when the MacWrite document was created. Because RFT does not include this feature, the time is not included in the RFT document's header or footer.

MacWrite to RFT Log Messages

The following messages are generated when substitutions are made during MacWrite to RFT conversion. These messages are collected in a log file that can be read using MacWrite.

Some of these messages refer to the MacWrite page and paragraph where the substitution was made. You can use these references to help you find the location in the RFT document where a substitution was made. When locating paragraphs, remember to take into account that each hard carriage return is counted as a paragraph. In addition, if you have converted a long document, there may be some variance in page numbering. If you cannot find the location that generated the message on the indicated page, look ahead in the document until you locate it.

[@@@ CENTERED TEXT ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# OF MACWRITE DOCUMENT MIGHT NOT BE CENTERED IN RFT OUTPUT DOCUMENT. @@@]

This message is generated whenever centering is found in the MacWrite source document. Certain IBM PC word processors, such as DisplayWrite 4, use a centering mechanism that is not compatible with MacWrite's centering mechanism. If you are using the RFT output document in one of these IBM PC word processors, the text that was centered in the MacWrite source document will be left-justified. You can reinstate the centering in the converted document by adding tabs or spaces at the beginning of the line that should be centered.

[@@@ DATE IN FOOTER COULD NOT BE CONVERTED. @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document's footer contained the date when the document was created. Because RFT does not include this feature, the date is not included in the RFT document's footer.

[@@@ DATE IN HEADER COULD NOT BE CONVERTED. @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document's header contained the date when the document was created. Because RFT does not include this feature, the date is not included in the RFT document's header.

[@@@ GRAPHICS ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# COULD NOT BE CONVERTED. @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document contained bit-mapped (image) graphics. Because RFT does not include this feature, the graphics are not included in the RFT document.

[@@@ ITALIC STYLE TEXT ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# CHANGED TO BOLD STYLE TEXT. @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document contained italic style text that was changed to bold style text in the RFT document.

[@@@ OUTLINE STYLE TEXT ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# CHANGED TO BOLD STYLE TEXT. @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document contained outline style text that was changed to bold style text in the RFT document.

[@@@ SHADOW STYLE TEXT ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# CHANGED TO BOLD STYLE TEXT. @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document contained shadow style text that was changed to bold style text in the RFT document.

[@@@ TIME IN FOOTER COULD NOT BE CONVERTED. @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document's footer contained the time when the document was created. Because RFT does not include this feature, the time is not included in the RFT document's footer.

[@@@ TIME IN HEADER COULD NOT BE CONVERTED. @@@]

This message indicates that the MacWrite document's header contained the time when the document was created. Because RFT does not include this feature, the time is not included in the RFT document's header.

RFT to MacWrite Text Messages

The following messages are generated when substitutions are made during RFT to MacWrite conversion. These messages are dispersed throughout the MacWrite document where the substitutions are made.

Some messages include the text variable. If your conversion log setup specifies that omitted text should be collected, the text variables are replaced with the text that could not be converted.

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL EVEN FOOTER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST FOOTER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

This message contains text that was not converted because it was part of an additional RFT even footer. Because footers cannot change in MacWrite documents, only the first footer in the RFT document was converted.

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL EVEN HEADER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST HEADER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

This message contains text that was not converted because it was part of an additional RFT even header. Because headers cannot change in MacWrite documents, only the first header in the RFT document was converted.

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL FOOTER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST FOOTER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

This message contains text that was not converted because it was part of an additional RFT footer. Only the first footer in the RFT document was converted.

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL HEADER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST HEADER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

This message contains text that was not converted because it was part of an additional RFT header. Only the first header in the RFT document was converted.

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL ODD FOOTER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST FOOTER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

This message contains text that was not converted because it was part of an additional RFT odd footer. Because footers cannot change in MacWrite documents, only the first footer in the RFT document was converted.

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL ODD HEADER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST HEADER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

This message contains text that was not converted because it was part of an additional RFT odd header. Because headers cannot change in MacWrite documents, only the first header in the RFT document was converted.

[@@@ BEGINNING OF RFT COLUMN LAYOUT @@@]

This message indicates the beginning of text that was originally in RFT column format. This format, which allows columns to be positioned as separate entities, is described in "Column Move/Copy Capability" in Chapter 6. Because this type of column format is not supported by MacWrite, the columns were placed one after another vertically in the MacWrite output document. You can use MacWrite to realign the columns.

[@@@ BEGINNING OF RFT KEEP @@@]

This message indicates the beginning of text that was held together in the RFT document so that it would not be broken by a page break. Because MacWrite does not support this "keep" feature, it was ignored during conversion. For more information on this feature, read "Paragraph Keeps" in Chapter 6.

[@@@ BEGINNING OF RFT OVERSTRIKING @@@]

This message indicates the beginning of text that was crossed out in the RFT document. Because MacWrite does not provide overstriking, the text was not crossed out during conversion.

[@@@ CHANGE IN RFT PAGE NUMBER INCREMENT (TO increment)
IGNORED @@@]

This message indicates that the increment for page numbering changed to the indicated increment in the RFT document. Because MacWrite supports only the standard page number increment (1, 2, 3...), the increment change was ignored during conversion.

[@@@ CHANGE IN RFT PAGE NUMBER (TO page#) IGNORED @@@]

This message indicates that the page number was changed to the specified number in the RFT document. Because page numbering must be sequential in MacWrite documents, the instructions to change the page number were ignored during conversion, and page numbering continued sequentially.

[@@@ DOCUMENT SIZE LIMIT REACHED; CONVERSION STOPPED @@@]

This message indicates that conversion has stopped because the maximum number of paragraphs allowed in a MacWrite document have been converted. The MacWrite output document will contain only the first 2000 paragraphs from the RFT source document. (MacWrite counts each hard carriage return, picture, page break, and ruler as one paragraph.)

[@@@ END OF RFT COLUMN LAYOUT @@@]

This message indicates the end of text that was originally in RFT column layout. Because this type of column format is not supported by MacWrite, the columns were placed one after another vertically in the MacWrite output document. You can, however, use MacWrite to realign the columns. See "Column Move/Copy Capability" in Chapter 6 for more information on RFT column layout.

[@@@ END OF RFT KEEP @@@]

This message indicates the end of text that was held together in the RFT document so that it would not be broken by a page break. Because MacWrite does not support this "keep" feature, it was ignored during conversion. For more information on this feature, read "Paragraph Keeps" in Chapter 6.

[@@@ END OF RFT OVERSTRIKING @@@]

This message indicates the end of text that was crossed out in the RFT document. Because MacWrite does not provide overstriking, the text was not crossed out during conversion.

[@@@ EVEN FOOTER FOUND. ONLY FIRST FOOTER COULD BE CONVERTED,
THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED: text @@@]

This message is generated the first time a footer for an even page is found in the RFT document. Because MacWrite footers are the same for odd and even pages, the text for the even-page footer was not converted. Only the first footer in the RFT document was converted.

[@@@ EVEN HEADER FOUND. ONLY FIRST HEADER COULD BE CONVERTED,
THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED: text @@@]

This message is generated the first time a header for an even page is found in the RFT document. Because MacWrite headers are the same for odd and even pages, the text for the even-page header was not converted. Only the first header in the RFT document was converted.

[@@@ FOOTER EXCEEDED MACWRITE LIMIT, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING EXCESS
TEXT WAS OMITTED: text @@@]

This message contains extra footer text from the RFT document. The RFT footer was truncated because it exceeded the limits of the MacWrite program. The footer probably contained more than seven carriage returns, which is the maximum number allowed in a MacWrite footer.

[@@@ HEADER EXCEEDED MACWRITE LIMIT, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING EXCESS
TEXT WAS OMITTED: text @@@]

This message contains extra header text from the RFT document. The RFT header was truncated because it exceeded the limits of the MacWrite program. The header probably contained more than seven carriage returns, which is the maximum number allowed in a MacWrite header.

[@@@ RFT FOOTNOTE NUMBER footnote# @@@]

This message indicates that the specified footnote was found at this point in the RFT document. Because MacWrite does not support footnotes, the footnote format is lost during conversion.

[@@@ RFT INCLUDE (document name) IGNORED @@@]

This message indicates that the specified document was inserted at this point in the RFT document. However, because MacWrite does not recognize include instructions, they were ignored during conversion. You can convert the document that should be included and paste it into your MacWrite document. To find out more about RFT document inclusions, read "Insert RFT Unit" in Chapter 6.

[@@@ RFT OUTLINE LEVEL NUMBER level# @@@]

This message indicates that the next line of text in the document was at the specified RFT outline level. Because MacWrite does not include an automatic outline generator, the text was set in block format instead of outline format during conversion. See "Outline Generator" in Chapter 6 for suggestions on restoring the outline in your MacWrite document.

[@@@ RFT STOP CODE (prompt) IGNORED @@@]

This message indicates that the RFT document contained a display prompt and a stop, which allowed variable information to be entered into the document. Because this feature is not available with MacWrite, it was ignored during conversion. See "Stop Code" in Chapter 6 for a description of this feature and for suggestions on how to handle it when converting.

[@@@ RFT VERTICAL TAB CHANGED TO RETURN @@@]

This message indicates that an RFT vertical tab, which is used for indexing, was replaced with a carriage return in the MacWrite document.

[@@@ #tabs RFT CENTER-JUSTIFIED TABS CHANGED TO LEFT-JUSTIFIED
TABS @@@]

This message indicates that the RFT document contained the specified number of center-justified tabs at this point. The center-justified tabs were changed to left-justified tabs in the MacWrite document.

[@@@ #tabs RFT RIGHT-JUSTIFIED TABS CHANGED TO LEFT-JUSTIFIED
TABS @@@]

This message indicates that the RFT document contained the specified number of right-justified tabs at this point. The right-justified tabs were changed to left-justified tabs in the MacWrite document.

[@@@ #tabs RFT TAB SETTINGS FOUND. ONLY FIRST 10 CONVERTED @@@]

This message indicates that the RFT document contained the specified number of tabs at this point. Because MacWrite accommodates only 10 tabs settings per line, only the first 10 tabs were set during conversion. The other text was wrapped to the next line.

```
[[[ #tabs RFT TABS WITH COLON ALIGNMENT CHANGED TO LEFT-JUSTIFIED  
TABS  ]]
```

This message indicates that at this point the RFT document contained the specified number of tabs that aligned the colons in the columns. Because MacWrite columns do not align colons, these tabs were changed to left-justified tabs in the MacWrite document.

```
[[[ #tabs RFT TABS WITH COMMA ALIGNMENT CHANGED TO DECIMAL  
TABS  ]]
```

This message indicates that at this point the RFT document contained the specified number of tabs that aligned the commas in the columns. Because comma alignment is not available in MacWrite, these tabs were changed to decimal tabs. For further information on the conversion of comma tabs to decimal tabs, see "Comma Alignment" in Chapter 6.

RFT to MacWrite Log Messages

The following messages are generated when substitutions are made during RFT to MacWrite conversion. These messages are collected in a log file that can be read using MacWrite.

Many of these messages refer to the RFT page and paragraph where the substitution was made. You can use these references to help you find the location in the MacWrite document where a substitution was made. When locating paragraphs, remember to take into account that each hard carriage return is counted as a paragraph. In addition, if you have converted a long document, there may be some variance in the page number. If you cannot find the location that generated the message on the indicated page, look back in the document until you locate it.

Some messages include the text variable. If your conversion log setup specifies that omitted text should be collected, the text variables are replaced with the text that could not be converted.

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL EVEN FOOTER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST FOOTER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

This message contains text that was not converted because it was part of an additional RFT even footer. Because footers cannot change in MacWrite documents, only the first footer in the RFT document was converted.

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL EVEN HEADER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST HEADER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

This message contains text that was not converted because it was part of an additional RFT even header. Because headers cannot change in MacWrite documents, only the first header in the RFT document was converted.

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL FOOTER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST FOOTER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

This message contains text that was not converted because it was part of an additional RFT footer. Only the first footer in the RFT document was converted.

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL HEADER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST HEADER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

This message contains text that was not converted because it was part of an additional RFT header. Only the first header in the RFT document was converted.

```
[@@@  ADDITIONAL ODD FOOTER FOUND.  ONLY FIRST FOOTER COULD BE  
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED:  text  @@@]
```

This message contains text that was not converted because it was part of an additional RFT odd footer. Because footers cannot change in MacWrite documents, only the first footer in the RFT document was converted.

[[[ADDITIONAL ODD HEADER FOUND. ONLY FIRST HEADER COULD BE
CONVERTED, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED: text]]]

This message contains text that was not converted because it was part of an additional RFT odd header. Because headers cannot change in MacWrite documents, only the first header in the RFT document was converted.

[[[BEGIN KEEP ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph#. KEEP IGNORED
IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT.]]]

This message indicates the beginning of text that was held together in the RFT document so that it would not be broken by a page break. Because MacWrite does not support this "keep" feature, it was ignored during conversion. For more information on this feature, read "Paragraph Keeps" in Chapter 6.

[[[COLUMN LAYOUT BEGAN ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# OF RFT
DOCUMENT. COLUMN LAYOUT IS NOT PROVIDED IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT.]]]

This message indicates the beginning of column format in the RFT document. RFT column format, which allows columns to be positioned as separate entities, is described in "Column Move/Copy Capability" in Chapter 6. Because this type of column format is not supported by MacWrite, the columns are placed one after another vertically in the MacWrite output document. You can use MacWrite to realign the columns.

[[[COLUMN LAYOUT ENDED ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# OF RFT
DOCUMENT. COLUMN LAYOUT IS NOT PROVIDED IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT.]]]

This message indicates the end of column format in the RFT document.

[[[CONVERSION INTERRUPTED WHEN MACWRITE DOCUMENT SIZE LIMIT WAS
REACHED; MACWRITE OUTPUT DOCUMENT IS INCOMPLETE.]]]

This message indicates that the document was too long for complete conversion. The MacWrite output document contains only the first 2000 paragraphs from the RFT source document. (MacWrite counts each hard carriage return, picture, page break, and ruler as one paragraph.)

[[[END KEEP ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph#. KEEP IGNORED IN
MACWRITE DOCUMENT.]]]

This message indicates the end of text that was held together in the RFT document so that it would not be broken by a page break. Because MacWrite does not support this "keep" feature, it was ignored during conversion. For more information on this feature, read "Paragraph Keeps" in Chapter 6.

[[[EVEN FOOTER FOUND. ONLY FIRST FOOTER COULD BE CONVERTED,
THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED: text]]]

This message is generated the first time a footer for an even page is found in the RFT document. Because MacWrite footers are the same for odd and even pages, the text for the even-page footer was not converted. Only the first footer in the RFT document was converted.

[@@@ EVEN HEADER FOUND. ONLY FIRST HEADER COULD BE CONVERTED,
THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS OMITTED: text @@@]

This message is generated the first time a header for an even page is found in the RFT document. Because MacWrite headers are the same for odd and even pages, the text for the even-page header was not converted. Only the first header in the RFT document was converted.

[@@@ FOOTER EXCEEDED MACWRITE LIMIT, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING EXCESS
TEXT WAS OMITTED: text @@@]

This message contains extra footer text from the RFT document. The RFT footer was truncated because it exceeded the limits of the MacWrite program. The footer probably contained more than seven carriage returns, which is the maximum number allowed in a MacWrite footer.

[@@@ FOOTNOTE footnote# FOUND ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph#
OF RFT DOCUMENT. FOOTNOTE TEXT: text @@@]

This message contains text from the specified footnote in the RFT document. Because MacWrite does not support footnotes, the footnote format was lost during conversion.

[@@@ HEADER EXCEEDED MACWRITE LIMIT, THEREFORE THE FOLLOWING EXCESS
TEXT WAS OMITTED: text @@@]

This message contains extra header text from the RFT document. The RFT header was truncated because it exceeded the limits of the MacWrite program. The header probably contained more than seven carriage returns, which is the maximum number allowed in a MacWrite header.

[@@@ NEW PAGE NUMBER INCREMENT OF increment# FOUND ON PAGE page#,
PARAGRAPH paragraph# OF RFT DOCUMENT. NEW INCREMENT IGNORED IN
MACWRITE DOCUMENT. @@@]

This message indicates that the increment for page numbering changed to the indicated increment in the RFT document. Because MacWrite supports only the standard page number increment (1, 2, 3...), the increment change was ignored during conversion.

[@@@ NEW PAGE NUMBER (page#) FOUND ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH
paragraph# OF RFT DOCUMENT. NEW PAGE NUMBER IGNORED IN MACWRITE
DOCUMENT. @@@]

This message indicates that the page number was changed to the specified number in the RFT document. Because page numbering must be sequential in MacWrite documents, the instructions to change the page number were ignored during conversion, and page numbering continued sequentially.

[[[OUTLINE LEVEL level# ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# OF RFT DOCUMENT COULD NOT BE USED IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT.]]]

This message indicates that at this point the RFT document contained text at the specified outline level. Because MacWrite does not include an automatic outline generator, the text was set in block format instead of outline format during conversion. For suggestions on restoring the outline in your MacWrite document, see "Outline Generator" in Chapter 6.

[[[OVERSTRIKING OF THE FOLLOWING TEXT ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# OF RFT DOCUMENT: text NO OVERSTRIKING AVAILABLE IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT.]]]

This message contains text that was crossed out in the RFT document. Because MacWrite does not provide overstriking, the text was not crossed out during conversion.

[[[RFT DOCUMENT INCLUDED TEXT UNIT (document name) ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph#. INCLUDE IGNORED IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT.]]]

This message indicates that the specified document was inserted at the indicated page and paragraph of the RFT document. However, because MacWrite does not recognize include instructions, they were ignored during conversion. You can convert the document that should be included and paste it into your MacWrite document. To find out more about RFT document inclusions, read "Insert RFT Unit" in Chapter 6.

[[[RFT STOP CODE (prompt) ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# IGNORED. FEATURE NOT AVAILABLE IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT.]]]

This message indicates that the specified page and paragraph of the RFT document contained a display prompt and a stop, which allowed variable information to be entered into the document. Because this feature is not available with MacWrite, it was ignored during conversion. See "Stop Code" in Chapter 6 for a description of this feature and for suggestions on how to handle it when converting.

[[[RFT VERTICAL TAB ON PAGE page#, PARAGRAPH paragraph# OF RFT DOCUMENT CHANGED TO RETURN IN MACWRITE DOCUMENT.]]]

This message indicates that an RFT vertical tab, which is used for indexing, was replaced with a carriage return in the MacWrite document.

[[[#tabs CENTER-JUSTIFIED TABS ON PAGE page# OF RFT DOCUMENT CHANGED TO LEFT-JUSTIFIED TABS.]]]

This message indicates that the RFT document contained the specified number of center-justified tabs at this point. The center-justified tabs were changed to left-justified tabs in the MacWrite document.

[@@@ #tabs RIGHT-JUSTIFIED TABS ON PAGE page# OF RFT DOCUMENT
CHANGED TO LEFT-JUSTIFIED TABS. @@@]

This message indicates that the RFT document contained the specified number of right-justified tabs at this point. The right-justified tabs were changed to left-justified tabs in the MacWrite document.

[@@@ #tabs RFT TAB SETTINGS FOUND ON PAGE page# OF RFT DOCUMENT.
ONLY FIRST 10 CONVERTED. @@@]

This message indicates that the RFT document contained the specified number of tabs at this point. Because MacWrite accommodates only 10 tab settings per line, only the first 10 tabs were set during conversion. The other text was wrapped to the next line.

[@@@ #tabs TABS WITH COLON ALIGNMENT ON PAGE page# OF RFT DOCUMENT
CHANGED TO LEFT-JUSTIFIED TABS. @@@]

This message indicates that at this point the RFT document contained the specified number of tabs that aligned the colons in the columns. Because MacWrite columns do not align colons, these tabs were changed to left-justified tabs in the MacWrite document.

[@@@ #tabs TABS WITH COMMA ALIGNMENT ON PAGE page# OF RFT DOCUMENT
CHANGED TO DECIMAL TABS. @@@]

This message indicates that at this point the RFT document contained the specified number of tabs that aligned the commas in the columns. Because comma alignment is not available in MacWrite, these tabs were changed to decimal tabs in the MacWrite document. For further information on the conversion of comma tabs to decimal tabs, see "Comma Alignment" in Chapter 6.